REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1921-1922

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1921-1922

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FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. R. E. HOLLAND, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O.,
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 21st December 1922.

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1921-22.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1921-22, compiled by Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., who held the post of the Commissioner from the 20th March 1922 to the end of the year, with my remarks thereon, embodied in Part I of the Report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servatn,

R. E. HOLLAND,
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The average rainfall was 17 inches 91 cents, the normal being 21 inches. Although the rainfall was below the average the Rabi Crop was good. The Kharif crop depending on the rainfall of 1921 was fair only. The outturn of both the crops in all of the three Tahsils of the district was good.

2. In spite of the decrease of Rs. 75,023, in receipts under "Excise" due partly to high prices of food grain and partly to the effects of the non-co-operation movement in the district, Imperial Revenues showed an increase of nearly Rs. 17,650 over the preceding year. An increase of over Rs. 44,000 was derived from "Stamps" and an increase of Rs. 54,430, from "Assessed Taxes." Imperial expenditure showed an increase of Rs. 4,48,855 over the previous year, of which sum over 3 lakhs of rupees were paid in discharge of a large number of War Bonds during the year. The increase under "Police"* and "Education" † is attributed mainly to the revised scales of pay and the increased rate of travelling allowance to the staff. The year's working shows a deficit of Rs. 4,27,849.

* Rs. 62,101.

† Rs. 27,837.

3. Crime was generally less than in the previous year. Its incidence per 10,000 of population was 48·6 as compared with 66·2 in the preceding year.

4. Although there was a decrease of 1,577 cases in the total number of civil suits during the year the total value of suits instituted exceeded that of the preceding year by over 4½ lakhs of rupees.

5. During the year under report 81 applications for permission to alienate land under the provisions of the Land Alienation Regulations (III of 1914) were rejected. This fact shows that the Regulation has proved a good check on indiscriminate alienation of land.

6. Owing to a large fall in the prices of mica mining operations remained dull during the year. The year was generally one of steady progress.

7. Existing Co-operative Societies were consolidated. Mistakes made in the past owing to ignorance of correct co-operative methods were corrected and societies started on wrong lines were liquidated. Much propaganda work is considered necessary in this backward and impoverished district. Progress, if it is to be lasting and continuous, must necessarily be slow.

8. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the number both of schools and of pupils receiving education therein. The Superintendent of Education for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara now performs the duties both of Inspector of Schools and of Director of Public Instruction for Ajmer-Merwara. He also exercises full control over all the village Schools in the district.

9. The sanitary condition of Ajmer City is far from satisfactory. The problem presents great difficulties but when the new Ajmer-Merwara Municipalities Regulation comes into force and "Birat" sweepers are placed under Municipal control the Municipal Committee will be in a position to take more active steps to carry out the recommendations of the Civil Surgeon. Proposals to change the system of trenching night soil to a system of septic tanks and incineration, and to dig new wells at Bhaonta, are under consideration, but all schemes are greatly hampered by want of funds since new loans cannot be obtained until the Municipal revenues have increased considerably. A suggestion to impose fresh taxation is under the consideration of the Municipal Committee.

10. At one time the political situation was very acute. Considerable excitement was shown on the occasion of the arrest of a political offender in May 1921, when large numbers of people endeavoured to stop the train in which he was being conveyed to Nagpur. On several occasions the Police were interfered with in the performance of their duties and 2 or 3 members of the Force were injured. The movement was, however, confined to the urban

areas only. There were " Hartals " in the towns of Ajmer-Merwara on the 17th November 1921, the date of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India and again on the 28th in Ajmer when His Royal Highness visited the City.

11. Picketing was also resorted to, particularly at liquor shops, but it soon stopped when the picketers were arrested and convicted. Seven leading Muhamadans were also arrested and convicted for distributing " Fatwas " declaring service in the Army and Police as against their religion.

R. E. HOLLAND,

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NOTE.—The maximum limit fixed for the narrative portion of the Report is 35 pages.

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PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1921-1922.

SECTION I.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. The Office of Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, was held by Colonel S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E., I.A., from the beginning of the year to 31st January 1922, by Mr. P. B. Warburton, I.C.S., from 1st February to 19th March 1922 and by Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., from 20th March 1922 to the end of the year. Personnel.

There was no change in the appointment of Additional District and Sessions Judge which was held by Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan.

The office of Assistant Commissioner was held by Mr. E. C. Gibson from the beginning of the year to 5th May 1921, by Captain W. F. Webb from 6th May to 5th July 1921 and by Mr. J. H. Davies from 16th November 1921 to the end of the year. During the interval from 6th July to 15th November 1921 the post remained vacant.

Rai Sahib Munshi Shanker Lal continued to hold the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, throughout the year.

The post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, was held by Rai Sahib Munshi Bhagwati Lal from the beginning of the year upto 14th May 1921 when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and was succeeded by Mr. J. A. DeSouza who continued to hold the appointment to the end of the year.

The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekri, was held by Munshi Chimman Lal, M.B.E.

The office of the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara was held by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Watson, I.M.S., throughout the year except from 1st to 8th April 1921 when Major R. H. Lee, I.M.S., held the office.

The appointment of Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, was held by Mr. J. C. Weymouth throughout the year.

2. The total revenue (Imperial and Local) of Ajmer-Merwara for the year amounted to Rs. 25,51,994 as compared with Rs. 24,72,695 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 30,40,675 as against Rs. 24,87,114 last year. Revenue and expenditure (*vide* statement No. 42).

The Imperial revenue rose from Rs. 17,32,720 in the year 1920-21 to Rs. 17,50,377 in the year under report and the expenditure from Rs. 17,29,371 to Rs. 21,78,226.

There was a deficit of Rs. 4,27,849 in the Imperial revenue this year as compared with a surplus of Rs. 3,349 in the preceding year.

The principal variations in the Imperial revenue and expenditure occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Receipts.	
1. Stamps	+44,215
2. Assessed taxes	+54,430
3. Excise	—75,023
Expenditure.	
1. Land Revenue	—63,089
2. Interest	+3,14,926
3. Administration of Justice	—80,044
4. Police	+62,001
5. Education	+27,837
6. Miscellaneous	—26,777
7. Currency	+25,844
8. District Administration	+1,25,030
9. Scientific and other minor Departments	—20,679

Variations in receipts are explained as below :—

The increase in receipts under head "Stamps" is due to the institution of appeals about the transaction of Gur cases and the execution of bonds and instruments for borrowing money by general public.

The increase in receipts under head "Assessed Taxes" is due to the rise in rates of tax under the new Income Tax Act.

The decrease in receipts under head "Excise" is due partly to high prices of food grain and partly to the effects of non co-operation movement in this district.

Variations in expenditure are explained below :—

The decrease in expenditure under heads "Land Revenue" and "Administration of Justice" is due to the fact that the expenditure on account of pay, travelling allowance and contingencies of the district administrative staff formerly charged in moieties to "Land Revenue" and "Administration of Justice" is now transferred to the new head "District Administration."

The increase in expenditure under head "Interest" is due to the large number of war bonds discharged during the year 1921-22.

The increase of expenditure under heads "Police" and "Education" is chiefly due to revised scales of pay and the increased rate of travelling allowance.

The decrease in expenditure under head "Miscellaneous items" and increase under head "Currency" are due to the fact that expenditure on account of remittances of treasure formerly charged to the former head is now shown under a new separate head "Currency."

The increase under head "District Administration" is due to the transfer to this head of expenditure on account of pay of Officers from "Land Revenue" and "Administration of Justice."

The decrease in expenditure under head "Scientific and other minor Departments" is explained by the transfer of expenditure from this head to the head "Agriculture."

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

3. *Tenure of office.*—The charge of the office of the General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, during the year under report, was held by Thakur Onkar Singh. Court of Wards (year ending the 31st July 1922.)

4. *Estates under management.*—The number of estates under management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year was 27, *viz.*, (1) Bhinai, (2) Bandanwara, (3) Kharwa, (4) Tantoti, (5) Beawar (Thakur Guman Singh's estate), (6) Bubania, (7) Dewan's estate, (8) Dodiana Dilwari, (9) Gangwana, (10) Musammat Hussein Banu's estate, (11) Kanai Kalan, (12) Karel, (13) Karan Mal's estate, (14) Kaibania, (15) Lamba, (16) Makhupura, (17) Miran Sahib, (18) Nandsi, (19) Nimod, (20) Nanni Begum's estate, (21) Pranhera, (22) Pushkar Lal's estate, (23) Rajosi, (24) Richmalian, (25) Sadara, (26) Salari and (27) Sholian.

Of the above, numbers 7 and 22 were taken under management during the year. The estates of Harmara and Jharwasa were released, the former on the application of Thakur Ganga Nath Singh of Harmara and the latter on the death of Mir Mehrban Ali, Jagirdar of Jharwasa who was succeeded by his son Mir Mahmud Ali.

	Rs.	A.	P.
*1. Bhinia	1,19,092	14	0
2. Bandanwara	84,659	6	9
3. Kharwa	1,12,907	15	4
4. Tantoti	29,054	15	8
5. Other estates	1,21,053	1	9
Total	4,66,768	5	6

5. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—(*a*) The year under report opened with a cash balance of Rs. 69,114-0-5. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,66,768-5-6 as detailed in the margin*, of which Rs. 4,11,318-1-9 were under head "Ordinary" and Rs. 55,450-3-9 under head "Extraordinary."

(*b*) The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 4,40,921-6-8 a detailed below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Government dues	33,270	7	9
(2) Household charges	1,35,984	4	0
(3) Management charges	61,522	15	9
(4) Rural Police	4,572	5	10
(5) Works	24,900	4	2
(6) Subscriptions	947	15	0
(7) Repayment of debts	62,522	10	4
(8) Investments (including Takavi to tenants)	24,853	12	6
(9) Other charges	92,346	11	4
TOTAL	4,40,921	6	8

	Rs.	A.	P.
†1. Bhinai	1,33,044	11	3
2. Bandanwara	1,24,352	9	6
3. Kharwa	1,28,991	1	1
4. Tantoti	39,973	10	5
5. Other estates	1,67,817	4	11
Total	5,94,179	5	2

The outstandings at the beginning of the year were Rs. 1,09,971-10-10 while the demand of the current year from all sources was Rs. 4,84,207-10-4 making the total demand Rs. 5,94,179-5-2 as detailed in the margin†.

The collections amounted to Rs. 4,66,766-5-6 as noted above, and Rs. 638-9-3 having been remitted, the outstanding balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1,26,772-6-5 including a sum of Rs. 45,355-13-5 as noted on the margin‡ on account of price of grain recovered as rents in kind but not sold before the close of the year. The amount outstanding on 31st July 1922 was mainly due to the inoppertune rains during the year.

	Rs.	A.	P.
‡1. Bandanwara	22,889	1	0
2. Tantoti	7,852	6	8
3. Kharwa	3,000	0	0
4. Other estates	11,614	5	9
Total	45,355	13	5

6. *Liabilities.*—The liabilities of the estates under management at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 5,25,564-4-3 as below against Rs. 5,75,434-7-4 of the last year.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Dami loan including interest up to date of repayment	3,51,910	11	2
2. Takavi loan including interest up to date of repayment	9,118	9	7
3. Succession of Nazarana due by the Sholian estate	312	1	3
4. Arrears of Government Jama and cesses	7,742	3	0
5. Due to Alliance Bank of Simla by Kharwa	40,726	3	7
6. Private debts	1,09,870	7	8
7. Arrears of contribution to the General Establishment Fund	5,884	0	0
TOTAL	5,25,564	4	3

7. *Cost of management.*—The cost of management amounted to Rs. 61,522-15-9 or 14·94 per cent. of the year's ordinary receipts against 10·36 per cent. in the last year. This percentage includes cost of local management which amounts to Rs. 39,364-15-9. The increase in the cost is due to increment granted to the employés in view of scarcity of labour and prevailing high prices.

8. *Education of the wards.*—Thakur Rameshawar Singh of Bandanwara continued his studies at the Mayo College throughout the year while the wards noted on the margin did so up to the end of April 1922. Since April 1922 Thakur Jeewan Singh of Tantoti has been receiving training in judicial and revenue work at Ajmer in the Court of Wards Office, while Thakur Madho Singh of Sadara has been under training in revenue work in his own estate at Sadara in association with the local Kamdar. The minor Raja of Bhinai aged about 9 years was admitted into the Mayo College, Ajmer, on 1st July 1922.

1. Thakur Jeewan Singh of Tantoti.
2. Thakur Madho Singh of Sadara.

9. *Health of the wards.*—Mir Mehrban Ali, Jagirdar of Jharwasa, died of old age on 15th February 1922. Other wards enjoyed good health during the year.

10. *Marriages of the wards.*—Thakur Moti Singh of Bubania was married to the daughter of the Thakur of "Nandwas" estate in Mewar.

Mutation cases.

11. In the Ajmer Tahsil 1,372 cases were instituted during the year and 848 cases were pending of the previous year. Out of 2,220 cases 1,934 were disposed of leaving 286 pending at the close of the year.

In Merwara 3,609 cases were instituted all of which were disposed of.

Land Alienation Regulation.

12. During the year 308 applications for permission to alienate land under the provisions of the Land Alienation Regulation (III of 1914) were received. Out of these 227 were granted and 81 rejected. The alienations sanctioned include 25 cases relating to land situate within the Municipal limits, 8 relating to perpetual lease and 5 to gifts.

SECTION III.

PROTECTION.

(1) *Ajmer-Merwara Police (year ending the 31st December 1921).*

Vide Statements Nos. 4 to 10.

(Compiled by A. D. Ashdown, Esq., Inspector General of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.)

Crime Statistics.

13. The total volume of reported crime, excluding false cases and including true cases, reported to Magistrates was 2,373, a decrease of 389 as compared with the figures for 1920. The decrease falls largely under heads (I) Minor offences against property and (II) other offences against religion, public nuisance, vagrancy and other cognizable offences under special and local laws, etc.

The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population, amounted to 48·6 as compared with 66·2 last year.

Investigations.

14. Investigations were made in 93 per cent. of cases reported as compared with 95 per cent. in 1920. 64 police cases were struck off as being false or as due to mistakes of fact, etc., as compared with 69 the year before.

Seventeen cases were investigated by the Deputy Superintendent of Police and enquiries in all the more important cases were supervised by Superintendent of Police.

Murder

15. The number of murder cases reported decreased from 14 in 1920 to 13 in 1921. Of the 13 cases 5 ended in conviction, while of the remaining 8, 6 remained undetected and 2 were pending at the close of the year. The police were not successful this year in dealing with this class of crime but several of the cases were of a difficult nature and offered little hope of detection from the very beginning. None of the murders calls for special notice.

Poisoning.

16. Two cases of professional poisoning were reported during 1921 as compared with 6 in 1920. Of these one was discharged and one proved to be false.

Dakaiti.

17. Six cases of dakaiti, all of them on roads, occurred during the year as compared with the same number in 1920. In nearly every instance Baories, Sansis, Rajputs, Naiks or Minas of surrounding States were suspected but in no case were the police successful in tracing the dacoits.

Robbery.

18. Eighteen true cases of robbery were for disposal as compared with 15 true cases in 1920. 4 were successfully prosecuted, 2 were pending at the close of the year, 1 was acquitted and 11 remained undetected.

Burglary.

19. The number of the true cases including Magistrates' cases for disposal was 606 as compared with 645 in 1920.

Ordinary theft.

20. There were 351 true police cases for disposal as compared with 360 in 1920. 143 cases involving 168 persons, were sent up for trial and 90·9 per cent. ended in conviction.

Cattle theft.

21. Ninety-nine true police cases were disposed of as compared with 107 in 1920. Only 34 cases were worked out.

Criminal tribes.

22. The year opened with 248 persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, and closed with 336. The names of 92 persons, chiefly Kanjars, were added and 4 were expunged. There were 10 prosecutions under section 22 of the Act.

Vagrancy and bad livelihood.

23. Thirty-two persons were prosecuted under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code as compared with 15 in 1920. Of these prosecutions 30 were under section 109 and 2 under section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code : 23 ended in conviction, 5 were discharged, 3 were withdrawn and one case was pending at the close of the year.

Police.

Strength.

24. The total sanctioned allocation including private guards is 40 officers and 908 men as in the previous year. The actual strength at the close of 1921 was 40 officers and 901 men.

Punishments and Rewards.

25. Nine men were punished judicially during the year as compared with 6 men in 1920. One Officer and 13 men were punished departmentally as compared with 1 officer in 1920.

Mounted Police.

Three hundred and fifty-three Officers and men were rewarded during the year receiving a total amount of Rs. 2,821, as against 284 Officers and men who earned Rs. 2,318-5-3 in 1920.

26. The sanctioned strength of the mounted police is 2 head constables and 29 constables. The actual strength at the close of the year was 2 head constables and 29 constables.

Vide Statements Nos. 11 to 16 and 25.

(2) *Criminal Justice* (*year ending the 31st December 1921*).

27. The total number of offences reported was 6,846 of which 6,072 were reported as true.

Of these 549 were reported under the Police Act.

The number of cases under the Opium Act was 23 against 11 in the year 1920 and 21 in the year 1919.

28. 11,553 persons were placed on trial of whom 5,546 were convicted. The corresponding figures for the year 1,920 were 11,587 and 5,970.

The average duration of each case was 41·17 as compared with 39·50 in the year 1920.

The number of witnesses examined was 3,950 as against 4,435 in the preceding year.

29. The Court of Sessions dealt with the cases of 19 persons as against 36 persons in the year 1920, of these 15 were convicted, 4 acquitted and none remained under trial.

29-A. The number of Appeals and Miscellaneous Criminal Applications disposed of by the Chief Commissioner as High Court was 84 of which 48 were rejected. The sentence in 5 was confirmed, in 15 enhanced, in 3 reduced or altered and in 7 was revised. There were 5 Miscellaneous Applications in which new trial or further enquiry was ordered and one in which proceedings were quashed.

30. The number of appeals and revisions dealt with by the District Magistrate, Sessions Judge and the Additional Sessions Judge was 247 of which 159 were rejected.

The sentences in 22 were reduced and in 18 reversed, 15 were referred to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and new trial was ordered in 10 cases while 9 remained under trial.

Vide Statements Nos. 11 and 17 to 25.

(3) *Civil Justice* (*year ending the 31st December 1921.*)

The total number of courts during the year was 31.

The total number of suits (including miscellaneous) was 8,245 against 9,822 in the year 1920 showing a decrease of 1,577 cases.

The total value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 13,53,885-11-10 as against Rs. 8,99,306-5-4.

Suits of all kinds the value of which exceeded Rs. 10 and did not exceed Rs. 50 numbered 3,253.

The total number of suits of all kinds for disposal including arrears was 12,970.

The contested suits disposed of numbered 1,309, 118 cases were decided by arbitration while 5,362 were disposed of without any contest.

The number disposed of without trial was 2,408 and 22 were transferred to other courts.

The pending files at the close of the year showed 3,751 cases as compared with 2,390 in the preceding year.

Of these 1,827 had been pending more than three months. The average duration of the contested suit was 255·99 and that of uncontested suit 99·8.

32. On the Appellate Side there were 463 appeals from decrees and orders and the pending files at the close of the year showed 235 cases against 144 in the preceding year.

32-A. The total number of Appeals and Miscellaneous Civil Applications dealt with by the Chief Commissioner was 233. Details are given in Statement No. 10-A(civil).

33. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 16,790 against 19,547.

The number of pending applications for execution of decrees at the close of the year was 4,973 as compared with 4,463 in the preceding year.

(4) *Registration (year ending the 31st December 1921).*

Vide Statement No. 26.

34. There was no change in the number of Registration offices which remained the same as last year *viz.*, 7.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 3,734 against 3,406 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 10,200 against Rs. 8,929 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,335 against Rs. 2,386 last year. The area of agricultural Land transferred by sale and mortgage was 6,863 bighas against 5,140 bighas last year. The increase is due to prevailing high prices.

The work of the Registration offices throughout the year was generally satisfactory.

(5) *Municipalities (year ending the 31st March 1922).*

Vide statements Nos. 27 to 30.

35. During the year under report, the constitution of the Ajmer Municipal Committee remained unchanged. The Committee was composed of 24 members, 6 nominated and 18 elected, of whom 7 were Europeans and 17 Indians.

Ajmer Municipality. Population 99,541 excluding 13,971 pilgrims.

Twenty-one special and 31 ordinary meetings were held, the average attendance at each meeting being 15·37 and 14·09, respectively.

36. The total income of the year was Rs. 4,72,712 as against Rs. 4,16,835 in 1920-21. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,13,229 as against Rs. 4,35,095 in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 51,442.

Exclusive of refunds, the income and expenditure show an increase of Rs. 49,419 and Rs. 71,676, respectively, when compared with the figures of the preceding year.

The gross income also shows an increase of Rs. 55,877, which is chiefly visible under the head "Octroi," "Sales—Miscellaneous" and "Miscellaneous."

37. The gross and net receipts from Octroi in the two years are shown below:—

	Gross Rs.	Net Rs.
1920-21	2,78,566	2,13,811
1921-22	3,06,893	2,35,660
Difference	+28,327	+21,849

The increase of Rs. 28,327 in gross Octroi receipts has occurred chiefly under the items "Sugar" "Piece goods" and "Grains."

38. The large increase in expenditure amounting to Rs. 78,134 occurs mostly under the heads "Conservancy," "Water Supply" and "Refunds." The revision of the scale of pay of the staff and the purchase of cattle and a motor lorry account for the increased expenditure under the head "Conservancy." The necessity of resorting to the process of pumping from the Bhaonta wells throughout the year accounts for the increase under the head "Water Supply." Inflated prices are responsible for the increase under the head "Refunds."

39. A sum of Rs. 21,772 was paid towards the liquidation of Government loans, the balance of which due by the Municipality at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,47,118.

40. The incidence of Octroi taxation was Rs. 2-5-9 per head of the population against Rs. 2-2-4 in the preceding year.

41. The management of the Ajmer Water Works remained in the hands of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Ajmer division.

42. The total rainfall recorded at the different registering stations during the year was as follows :—

1. Foy Sagar	13·24
2. Municipal Storage cisterns	11·37
3. Catchment area of the Foy Sagar	16·15
and	
4. Bhaonta water works	16·57

At the Foy Sagar and Budha Pushkar lakes, the water levels were respectively 5·01 and 3·6⅝′ at the commencement of the year. At the close of the year the Foy Sagar was dry while the water level of Budha Pushkar was 5·10⅛. The water level of Bhaonta well No. 5 was 91·59 on the 1st April 1921 and 86·42 on the 31st March 1922.

Water was pumped throughout the year from the Bhaonta wells and at intervals from the Foy Sagar lake. It was also pumped from the Budha Pushkar Lake by the Railway for their own use for about 3 months and a half during the year.

43. The number of births recorded was 2,282 and of deaths 3,972 as against 2,001 and 4,284 respectively in the previous year.

The birth and death rates per mille of population were 22·92 and 39·90 against 20·10 and 43·00 respectively in the preceding year.

The mortality among children under 5 years of age was 2,087 (52·57 per cent. of the total mortality) against 2,200 in the previous year.

44. The total number of Vaccinations performed was 3,362 against 4,368 in the previous year.

45. The sanitary condition of the city is very bad. Some efforts have been made to improve it but it is difficult to do much when funds are lacking and the sanitary education of the people is almost non-existent. The sweepers' birat system continues to be very unsatisfactory. It is hoped that an improvement will be effected after the revised draft of the Ajmer-Merwara Municipalities Regulation which is under the consideration of the Government of India and makes provision for the birat sweepers being placed under Municipal control, has been passed and enforced.

46. Enquiry is being made as to whether it is possible to alter the system of trenching night soil and foul water to one of septic tanks and incineration. There is some suspicion that the drainage from the trenching grounds may in seasons of heavy rainfall prejudicially effect the Bhaonta wells, which are the main source of water supply to the city. Owing to the failure of monsoon this year, insufficiency of water for the needs of the growing population of the city has become acute and new sources of supply are being explored. There is a proposal to dig new wells at Bhaonta but all schemes are greatly hampered by want of funds since new loans cannot be obtained until the Municipal revenues have been increased considerably. A suggestion to impose fresh taxation is under the consideration of the Committee. The Civil Surgeon has made various suggestions for sanitary improvements and the committee will be urged to take them up as funds permit.

Beawar Municipality. Population 22,362.

47. The Committee held 6 Special and 15 ordinary meetings.

48. The total income and expenditure for the year amounted respectively to Rs. 1,31,975 and Rs. 1,52,884 as against Rs. 1,29,003 and Rs. 1,35,492 in the preceding year. The closing balance was Rs. 21,431 exclusive of Rs. 14,999 invested in Government Securities.

The income shows a net increase of Rs. 2,972 as compared with the last year. If the sum of Rs. 11,000 included in the last year's figures on

account of proceeds of war bonds, be left out of account, the increase in income will amount to Rs. 13,972, which occurred chiefly under the head "octroi".

The expenditure also rose by Rs. 17,392 mainly under the head "public instruction" which was due to the construction of the new Municipal School building.

49. The incidence of octroi taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-14-2 as against Rs. 3-5-6 in the year 1920-21.

50. The management of the Beawar water works remained in the hands of the Edward Mills Company, Ltd., Beawar. There was sufficient water in the three Jalia wells. In the course of the year water was supplied to the town to the extent of 2·93 gallons per head of population per day at a total cost of Rs. 13,434.

51. The numbers of births and deaths registered during the year were respectively 963 and 817 as against 744 and 915 in 1920-21

52. The accounts for the year 1920-21 were audited by the Local Fund Audit Department of the United Provinces.

53. There was no change in the constitution of the Committee.

54. The Committee held 5 ordinary and 6 special meetings during the year.

Kekri Municipality. Population 5,698.

55. The total income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,816 and Rs. 18,567 against Rs. 17,729 and Rs. 18,759 respectively in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 7,087 in income is mainly due to larger collections of octroi owing partly to the revision of the octroi schedule and the raising of the refundable limit from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 and partly to larger quantities of imports of sugar and gur, etc., for the celebration of marriages and funeral feasts which were very numerous this year.

During the year the Teja fair had to be abandoned and no expenditure was incurred on the purchase of new conservancy carts, etc., which accounts for a decrease in expenditure during the year.

56. The incidence of octroi taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-8-10 as against Rs. 2-2-8¾ in the year 1920-21.

57. The numbers of births and deaths recorded during the year were 247 and 157 against 158 and 182 respectively in the preceding year. The birth rate was 43·33 per thousand of population against 26·66 in the last year, the increase is due to a better registration of births. The rate of mortality was 27·54 against 30·71 in 1920-21.

58. The balance at the credit of the Municipality at the close of the year was Rs. 28,042 against Rs. 21,794 in the preceding year. Out of the balance a sum of Rs. 11,000 is invested in Government Promissory Notes and war bonds.

59. The accounts for the year 1920-21 were audited by the Local Fund Audit Department of the United Provinces. The financial position of the Municipality during the year is satisfactory.

(6) *Medical (year ending the 31st December 1921.)*

60. The number of dispensaries in Ajmer-Merwara during the year ending the 31st December 1921 remained the same as last year *viz.*, 7.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at these dispensaries was 71,653 as compared with 72,662 in the last year. The ratio of mortality per cent. to total cases treated as indoor increased from 7·60 in 1920 to 7·94 in 1921.

The total number of surgical operations of all kinds performed was 3,984 with 5 deaths during the year against 3,836 with 4 deaths in 1920. Of these 1,467 were performed in the Victoria Hospital at Ajmer against 1,314 in the last year.

The total income of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 42,708 as against Rs. 37,388 showing an increase of Rs. 5,320 which is due to extra Government grants. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,884 as against

Rs. 35,558 showing an increase of Rs. 5,326. This is due to rise in prices of necessary articles and revision of pay of establishment. The invested capital remained the same as last year, *viz.*, Rs. 28,500.

(7) *Joint Stock Companies (year ending 31st March 1922.)*

61. The number of companies at the commencement of the year was 23. The number of new companies registered during the year was 23. The number of companies dissolved during the year was 6. Thus the total number of companies at the close of the year was 40.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 6,428-2-0 as against Rs. 982-0-0 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 753-3-1 as against Rs. 1,110-8-1 in the previous year.

(8) *Jails (year ending the 31st December 1921.)*

62. At the commencement of the year there were 312 prisoners including convicts and under trial prisoners. There was no civil prisoner. The number of prisoners admitted to the Jail during the year was 1,385 against 1,347 in the previous year, of whom 680 were convicts, 694 under trial and 11 civil prisoners. The number of prisoners discharged during the year from all causes was 1,370 as against 1,311 in the preceding year. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 327. The profits from Jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 3,926-1-5 as against Rs. 4,634-2-2 in the preceding year. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners including that incurred by Public Works Department on buildings and repairs and by Magistrates in guarding and maintaining under trial prisoners amounted to Rs. 61,127-3-8. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 151-10-10 against Rs. 147-14-1 in the previous year.

SECTION IV.

Production and distribution.

63. The year under report comprises Rabi 1328 and Kharif 1329 Fasli. The average rainfall was 17 inches 91 cents, the normal being 21 inches. Agricultural Summary. (Vide Statement No. 31).

The Rabi crops which depended on the rainfall of 1920 were good, the outturn being Re. 0-13-11 in the Ajmer Tahsil, rupee one in the Beawar Tahsil and Re. 0-11-6 in a rupee in the Todgarh Tahsil.

The Kharif crops depending on the rainfall of 1921 were fa[illegible], the outturn being Rs. 0-10-2 in a rupee in the Ajmer Tahsil, Rs. 0-14-6 [illegible] the Beawar Tahsil and rupee one in the Todgarh Tahsil.

Ajmer Tahsil.

64. The area sown for Rabi 1920-21 was 22,824 acres, [illegible] ich 735 acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 242,180 maunds.

The area under cultivation for the Kharif of 1921-22 was [illegible],745 acres, of which 17,078 acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 183,644 maunds.

Beawar and Todgarh Tahsils.

	Area.
Beawar	12,359
Todgarh	9,542½
	21,901½
	Produce.
Beawar	118,479
Todgarh	96,944
	2,15,423
	Area.
Beawar	40,016½
Todgarh	21,124½
	61,140
	Produce.
Beawar	141,222
Todgarh	132,397
	273,619

65. The area sown for Rabi 1920-21 was 21,901½ acres, of which 733½ failed. The outturn was estimated at 215,423 maunds.

The area under cultivation of Kharif 1921-22 was 61,140 acres of which 12,821½ acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 273,619 maunds.

66. The sum of Rs. 4,970* was advanced under both the Acts during the under report. Takavi Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act.

	Rs.
* Act XIX of 1883	450
Act XII of 1884	4,520
Total	4,970

The recoveries of both principal and interest under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 16,197-2-8 out of a demand of Rs. 4,59,871-10-11. (Vide Statements Nos. 32, 33 and 34.)

The total amount of advances which remained outstanding under the two Acts at the close of the year was Rs. 4,67,137-10-8.

67. During the year under report 28 prospecting licenses for the extraction of mica and one for Red oxide of Ochre, were issued to approved miners for minerals in the British district of Ajmer-Merwara and 28 licenses were renewed during the year. Nine* mining leases and 2 quarry leases were issued for certain areas in Khalsa villages and † five in the Istimrari estates. Mines.

* Mica	7
Graphite	2

† For mica.

A sum of Rs. 4,134 was realized as Government dues in the shape of fees, rent and royalty during the year under report as against 3,257 in the preceding year.

Eight new applications were approved by the Local Government as candidates to prospect and mine for minerals in addition to 14 whose certificates were renewed by the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Owing to a large fall in the prices of mica mining operations are now dull in this district.

fires, the Commissioner suggests as a useful preventive measure "a provision allowing the recovery of the whole or a part of the damage caused by a fire from the village to which a careless or wanton offender belongs." This suggestion appears worthy of consideration and will be submitted for the orders of Government.

(6) Grass has been stacked at certain places in Ajmere-Merwara with the assistance and concurrence of the villagers as a protective measure against fears of scarcity. This is a very useful measure.

(7) The rainfall of the year was favourable, and hence production, both natural and artificial was satisfactory.

The figures below show the amount of grass cut and other forest produce removed from the reserves during the last three years :—

Year.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Grass bundles.	Minor produce.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.	No.	R
1891-92 . . .	7,302	191,093	8,133	337,136	1,330
1892-93 . . .	14,161	267,425	12,996	1,093,566	1,489
1893-94 . . .	15,723	336,366	14,092	1,204,819	1,073

The improvement in the last two years under almost every head is attributed to the personal efforts of the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in stimulating the people to use the forest produce at their doors.

Financial results.

The receipts realized amounted to R14,343, showing a decrease, of R2,566 as compared with the preceding year. This is attributed to the fact of the favourable rainfall of the year which gave an abundant supply of grass outside the reserves. The total expenditure amounted to R15,696, showing a decrease of R3,075 as compared with R18,771 in the previous year, but an excess of R1,353 as compared with the actual realizations of the year. The yield, however, of the reserves, as observed by the Commissioner, is more important than the results shown to credit and debit of the Forest Department, when it is considered that the forest produce taken away by right-holders is valued at R77,393 as compared with R77,351 in the preceding year. This, it may be said, is a larger outturn than right-holders and others entitled to remove forest produce free or at privileged rates could have hoped to realize if they and their cattle had unrestricted admission to the reserves.

The Government of India, in correspondence ending with their letter No. 811-F.—125 of 17th August 1894, sanctioned the writing off in the account between the State and the right-holders concerned, of the financial loss resulting from State forest management in Ajmere-Merwara from the commencement up to the year 1889-90. With effect from 1890-91 the forest accounts are to be balanced quinquennially, and the net profits, if any, are to be distributed in accordance with section 6 of the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874. If the accounts as adjusted for any quinquennial period shows a net loss to Government, the deficit is to be carried forward to the debit of the account for the succeeding five years, subject in either case to the previous sanction of the Government of India.

In conclusion the Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the efficient control of the Commissioner and Conservator, Mr. A. Martindale, who has justly praised the exertions of the Forest Officer, Sirdar Hira Singh, and his subordinates.

PUBLIC WORKS.

9. The major works undertaken during the year were :—

	R
1. Laying on water from the Foy Sagur to Ajmere Jail . .	3,228
2. Constructing workshop for Ajmere Jail	4,000
3. Altering the Police Hospital into quarters for Police Inspector, Ajmere	2,600
4. Adding a record-room in the District Court, Ajmere . .	3,700

Of the above only the third work remained incomplete at the end of the year.

The work of restoring the marble buildings on the Ana Sagur Lake commenced in 1892-93 was completed during the year.

Minor works and repairs.

Expenditure on minor works during the year was confined to essential requirements, and repairs to buildings and roads were carried out as far as funds permitted.

Original works—Communications.

Major works undertaken under this head during the year were some culverts over deep nullahs on the Deoli Link Road.

Contributional works.

The following works were in progress during the year :—

(1) Constructing buildings for a Veterinary School at Ajmere.

(2) Additions and alterations to the Court-house at Kekri.

The Veterinary School at Ajmere was opened by Colonel Trevor, C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, on the 12th March 1894. The estimated cost of the buildings is R12,000 exclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges, which were specially remitted by the Government of India.

The Jubilee Clock Tower at Ajmere mentioned in the previous year's review was completed early in this official year.

A General Hospital at Ajmere, estimated to cost R37,570, has been sanctioned and is under construction.

General.

Mr. E. G. Foy, Executive Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division, was deputed to Burma under sanction of the Government of India in February 1894, and Rai Sahib Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, has since then had charge of the division.

REGISTRATION.

10. The total number of documents registered was 1,428, or 89 less than in the previous year. The powers-of-attorney registered rose from 31 in 1892-93 to 35 in 1893-94, while the number of optional registrations fell from 347 to 339. Compulsory registrations numbered 1,053 against 1,139 last year.

Expenditure amounted to R1,320 against R1,555 in 1892-93, and the income to R4,026, showing a decrease of R241 as compared with R4,267 in the

preceding year. The net surplus was R2,706 against R2,712 in 1892-93. The aggregate value of the immoveable property affected by documents registered during the year was R7,34,869, being a decrease of R1,10,493 compared with the value in the preceding year.

The Assistant Commissioner notes—

"The total areas of lands transferred by sale and mortgage are 1,897 and 2,761 bighas, respectively, against 2,335 and 4,057 in the previous year.

"As compared with 1892-93 there is a proportionate increase in the price per bigha of the land sold; while proportionately less money was raised per bigha on the land mortgaged."

This is the most satisfactory feature in the year's record as compared with that of the previous year, though in themselves the figures of sale and mortgage are still too high to be matter for congratulation.

IRRIGATION.

11. The average rainfall of the Ajmere-Merwara District in the year was 27 inches and 61 cents. This was in excess of the normal rainfall, but less than that of 1892-93, which was over 37 inches. The monsoon broke early and was well distributed. The tanks generally received sufficient water and the irrigation operations on the whole were satisfactory.

There was no change in the classification of tanks during the year. Those constructed during the scarcity of 1891-92, which number 17, *i.e.*, 4 in the Ajmere district and 13 in Merwara, were not made over to the Revenue Department before the close of the official year, owing to non-completion of their ducts. The capital outlay to the end of year under review was R23,65,815 against R22,68,461 to end of the preceding year, the difference, *viz.*, R97,354, was spent during the year wholly on tanks in the Ajmere district. The following table shows the actual financial results of the year as given in the revenue accounts:—

Tanks in	Total capital outlay.	Gross Revenues collected.			Working expenses.			Net revenue.	Percentage of revenue on capital to end of year.
		Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate .	15,12,914	62,603	1,232	63,835	32,487	1,066	33,553	30,282	2·00
Beawar " .	6,40,663	50,625	685	51,310	6,687	174	6,861	44,449	6·94
Todgurh " .	2,12,238	26,367	414	26,781	5,152	144	5,296	21,485	10·12
Total . . .	23,65,815	1,39,595	2,331	1,41,926*	44,326	1,384	45,710	96,216	4·06
" for 1892-93 .	22,68,461	90,024	1,965	91,989	96,571	2,278	98,849	—6,860	...

This is a very satisfactory result, nearly equalling the percentage of net revenue on capital in the year 1889-90, when the percentage of net earning for Ajmere-Merwara was 4·22.

The irrigation revenue collected was made up as follows:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
	R	R
Water-rates directly paid	10,836	4,064
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,28,759	85,960
Total .	1,39,595	90,024

* The difference of R35 between this total and that stated in paragraph 7 of the Commissioner's report will be adjusted in 1894-95.

The revenue assessed for the year is as follows:—

Sub-Collectorate.	Irrigation Revenue assessed.	Area.			Assessment per acre.
		Irrigation.	Protected.	Total.	
	R	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	R
Ajmere	54,663	9,347	5,575	14,922	3·66
Beawar	45,934	8,371	5,983	14,354	3·20
Todgurh	24,506	2,890	2,078	4,968	4·93
Total . 1893-94	1,25,103	20,608	13,636	34,244	3·65
,, for 1892-93	1,27,693	19,911	16,419	36,330	3·51

The decrease of R2,590 compared with the assessment of 1892-93 is due to the tanks containing less water than in the preceding year; 8,839 acres were irrigated under kharif and 11,769 acres under rabi against 3,800 and 16,111 in the previous year. Rupees 3,875 were remitted during the year on account of the kharif of 1891 and the rabi of 1892, which were both years of scarcity.

The working expenses amounted to R45,710 against 98,849 in the preceding year. The decrease of R53,139 was due to the closing of famine relief works and withdrawal of extra establishment. The percentage of working expenses per acre irrigated and protected is 1·33 against 2·72 in the preceding year.

The rules for experimental cuttings which were sanctioned during the year were not brought into operation till the rabi harvest.

The value of crops raised during the year is estimated at R5,20,083 against R5,90,961 in the previous year.

REVENUE.

12. The total receipts for the year under all heads amounted to R13,77,787 and the expenditure to R10,60,627, yielding a surplus of R3,17,160, which is R2,08,340 more than the surplus of last year. The Imperial revenue amounted to R10,15,818 as compared with R8,36,439 in 1892-93, and the expenditure to R7,13,296 as compared with R7,39,027 in 1892-93. The net surplus was thus R3,02,522, which is R2,05,110 above that of the preceding year. The net increase of revenue was chiefly attributable to a large increase in land revenue receipts. Excluding R1,70,935 outstanding on the 1st of April 1893 the land revenue demand was R4,57,442, or R62,492 in excess of that for the preceding year, the increase being due to the excellent outturn of the rabi and kharif harvests. Out of the entire demand of R6,28,377 a sum of R5,18,992, or 82·56 per cent., was collected against R3,24,438, or 71·79 per cent., during the previous year; while R37,900 were remitted, leaving a balance due of R71,485, or 11·38 per cent., outstanding at the close of the year. Out of the total sum of R2,79,020 due during the year on account of Takavi instalments under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts, R1,85,469 were collected, leaving R93,551 unrealized at the end of the year. The following table exhibits the balance of the loans under both enactments outstanding, and the recoveries made during the year:—

	Outstanding principal on the 1st April 1893.	Total demand for 1893-94.	Actual collections during 1893-94.			Outstanding principal on 1st April 1894.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Land Improvement Loans Act	3,16,790	1,08,454	56,889	16,751	72,640	2,59,901
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,04,537	1,70,566	1,06,235	5,594	1,11,829	98,302
Total	5,21,327	2,79,020	1,63,124	22,345	1,85,469	3,58,203

During the year under review one chest of opium was brought to the scales at Ajmere for export to Bombay. The number of chests exported to the Punjab increased from 430 in 1892-93 to 572 in 1893-94, and realized a duty of R1,20,120 which was duly remitted to the Government of that province.

Excise revenue fell from R1,32,091 in 1892-93 to R99,879 in the year under review. The decrease, which is chiefly under the head of country liquor (R80,462 as against R1,08,438 in 1892-93), is due to the fact that the realizations for 1892-93 included R38,125-8-0 paid by the Abkari contractor on account of arrears of the demand for 1891-92: the receipts from drugs, however, also fell off from R16,112 in 1892-93 to R11,949 during the year under review. The average incidence of the excise taxation to each head of population according to the census of 1891 for the year under review was 2 annas and 11 pies as compared with 3 annas and 11 pies in the preceding year.

The gross receipts from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps rose from R2,30,344 in 1892-93 to R2,45,452 in 1893-94, the increase being chiefly under court-fee stamps and due to increased litigation.

The total collections from the income tax amounted to R80,564 against R96,332 in the previous year, showing a decrease of R15,768 owing to the fact that the collection of the tax payable by the members of the "General" section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was transferred from Ajmere to Bombay with effect from June 1893. Excluding all railway employés there would have been an increase of R13,314 as compared with the demand for 1892-93. This is due to the revision of the assessment carried out and completed during the year at a total cost of R2,590.

The Local Funds receipts of the year amounted to R3,61,969 against R3,32,786 in 1892-93, while the total charges amounted to R3,47,331 against R3,21,378 during the previous year.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

13. The receipts of the year, inclusive of the opening balance of R42,498, amounted to R84,069. The expenditure was R32,400, or less than the receipts of the year by R9,171, leaving a closing balance of R51,669 on the 31st March 1894. Of this balance R7,500 have been invested in Government paper.

The total income of the year from all sources, *viz.*, R41,571, was larger than in any year since 1880-81, when it amounted to R42,760.

The total expenditure of the year, *viz.*, R32,400, is distributed as under:—

	R
Civil charges	17,116
Public Works Department charges	15,284
Original works	1,632
Repairs	12,076
Establishment	1,370
Tools and plant	206
TOTAL	15,284

No original works of any importance were carried out during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Births and deaths.

14. The total number of births registered in the district during the year was 12,550, or 4,083 more than in the previous year. The proportion of births to population was 23·14 per thousand compared with 15·61 in the previous year. This is ascribed to the healthiness of the year under review. No epidemic of any kind occurred.

The death-rate in proportion to population was 23·30 per mille as compared with 40·80 in the preceding year.

Revised rules for the more accurate registration of vital statistics have been drawn up and promulgated for the Municipalities of Ajmere, Beawar, and Kekri, while for the rural parts of the district it has been decided that chowkidars should submit weekly reports of births and deaths direct to the police and that Girdawars should be held responsible for the accuracy of the Patwaris' returns.

Medical relief.

The year opened and closed with a total of seven dispensaries. The number of patients treated during the year was 817 in-door and 59,171 out-door, against 717 in-door and 55,001 out-door in the preceding year, the total numbers treated in the two years being 59,988 and 55,718 respectively. This shows an aggregate increase of 4,270 during the year under report.

Of the total number of patients treated 31,687 were men, 11,718 were women, and 16,583 children.

There were 232 major and 2,941 minor operations performed during the year against 148 and 3,129 respectively in the previous year.

Finance.

The total cost of the department for the year amounted to R22,275 and the receipts to R25,880. Of the latter a sum of R18, 343 was contributed by Government, and the balance R7,537 came from Municipal and other Local Funds and private sources. Special attention was again directed to the financial circumstances of the Kekri, Pisangan, and Todgarh dispensaries.

Sanitation.

The progress of sanitation is still very slow. Efforts are, however, being made to amend the drainage system of the Ajmere city. The conservancy tramway and the scheme for the supply of pure drinking water worked satisfactorily during the year.

VACCINATION.

15. The returns of the Vaccination Department during the year under review shows better results than those of the year before. Thus the total number of operations has risen from 10,475 to 11,741, which represents an increase from 952·27 to 1,067·36 in the average number for each vaccinator; the percentage of success in primary vaccinations has improved from 98·63 to 98·83; the cost of each successful operation has fallen from 25·40 pies to 22 pies, and the total expenditure on the department has diminished by R15-2-3. On the other hand, the number of re-vaccinations performed was 45, of which only 25 were successful, as compared with 78 successful operations out of 89 in 1892-93. No reason has been assigned for this decline.

EDUCATION.

16. The year has been one of general progress in matters educational. The numbers and attendance of pupils at all public institutions show a considerable improvement, the results in the primary and secondary schools being particularly encouraging. The percentage of success at examinations is also gratifying; in the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular test 50 out of 68 candidates passed, while at the University Examinations 6 out of 12 were successful in the First in Arts, and 22 out of 44 in the Entrance Examination. It is now under consideration to provide tuition in the Ajmere Government College for the B. A. Examination. Female education has received special

attention and appears to be winning favour with the people. The training college has been remodelled and an experienced Deputy Inspector of Schools has been obtained from Bengal. The income of the department rose from R76,919 in 1892-93 to R78,614, and though this is considerably less than the figure for 1891-92 (R90,929), it is gratifying to note that the receipts from fees (R9,269) show a substantial advance upon the sums collected from the same source in 1892-93 (R8,090) and 1891-92 (R7,977).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, 1893-94.

17. No new company was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, during the year 1893-94, but on the other hand all in existence at the close of last year continued to work during the year under report. They are :—

1. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway Co-operative Association, Limited, Ajmere.
2. The Kekri Press Company, Limited.
3. The Rajputana Cotton Press Company, Limited, Ajmere.
4. The Aryan Cotton Press Company, Limited, Ajmere.
5. The Harauti Cotton Press Company, Limited, Ajmere.
6. The Rajputana Printing Press Company, Ajmere.
7. The Krishna Mills Company, Limited, Beawar.

The total nominal capital remained the same, R11,31,000, but the total paid-up capital increased from R6,73,370 to R7,58,690. No fees were credited to Government during the year, nor did Government incur any expenditure.

G. H. TREVOR, *Colonel,*
Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

ABU;
The 16th October 1894.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

AJMERE-MERWARA DISTRICTS

FOR

1893-94.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The office of the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara was held by me throughout the year under report, Colonel E. S. Reynolds, the permanent incumbent, continuing to officiate as Resident at Gwalior till his retirement on 23rd February 1894. Colonel F. A. Wilson was then nominated as Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, but he remained at Bushire, where he was officiating as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. He was confirmed in his appointment at Bushire on the 30th May 1894, from which date I was gazetted to be Commissioner. Official staff.

2. Captain P. J. Melvill held the appointment of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere during the entire year. The Assistant Commissionership of Merwara was held by the following officers :—

Captain (then Lieutenant) C. H. Pritchard up to 18th April, when he was posted to Dholpur to officiate as Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Captain M. A. Tighe from 19th April to 11th November, on which date he was transferred to Nasirabad as Cantonment Magistrate.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine from 11th November to the end of the year.

3. Colonel A. W. Roberts held the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, till the 11th September 1893. He was then granted privilege leave for three months, at the expiration of which he was transferred to Mount Abu as Magistrate.

Captain C. V. Schneider, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, was placed in charge of the current duties of the Cantonment Magistracy from the 12th September to the 13th November, when he was relieved by Captain M. A. Tighe, who held charge of the office till the end of the financial year, from the last day of which he was granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days.

4. The office of the District Superintendent of Police was held by Mr. H. Clogstoun till the 12th August, from which date he was granted privilege leave for three months. Mr. A. Collis, the Head-Quarters Inspector, held charge of the current duties of the office until the 17th November, when he was relieved by Mr. J. W. Gayer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandwa, Central Provinces. This officer acted as District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, till Mr. Clogstoun's return on 9th February 1894 from the appointment of Assistant General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Calcutta, to which he had been posted towards the end of his leave.

5. Surgeon-Major D. ffrench Mullen held the office of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Central Jail at Ajmere, with the exception of three months during which he was absent on privilege leave. During his absence, namely, from the 26th July to 29th October 1893, Surgeon-Captain Chaytor White officiated for him.

6. No other changes occurred among the European staff, and no important changes were made in the appointments of Native officials.

Rainfall season and crops.

7. From the agricultural point of view the year was very favourable. The total rainfal of the year was 25·02 inches in Ajmero and 30·26 inches in Merwara, against 37·28 and 37·33 inches, respectively, in the preceding year. Although considerably less than in 1893, the rainfall was well above the average, which is about 21 inches. The rain moreover was timely and well distributed, enabling a large area to be prepared for kharif crops, and affording very fair supply to the tanks and wells in both districts.

As noted in the eighth paragraph of the General Summary for 1892-93, the rabi harvest of March and April 1893 was excellent, yielding an outturn estimated at 15 annas. The monsoon moreover set in early. Exceptionally heavy rain fell in May and June, and an unusually large extent of land was sown for the kharif harvest, which produced an outturn calculated at 13 annas. There was no invasion of locusts, but rats and blight damaged the kharif crops to a certain extent, and they were further injured by local hail-storms.

Sanitary condition of district.

8. Generally speaking the year under review was healthy, and no epidemic of any kind made its appearance.

The number of deaths fell from 22,131 in 1892, which was an exceptionally unhealthy year, to 12,637 in 1893. In 1891 the total was 10,972. Of the 12,637 deaths in 1893, 9,961 were due to "fever," which was most fatal in November and December, when it claimed 2,766 victims.

The number of births rose from 8,467 in 1892 to 12,550 in 1893. In 1891 it was 11,566.

Imperial and other revenue.

Years.	Imperial receipts.	Imperial expenditure.	Surplus.
	R	R	R
1880-81	9,46,023	4,65,859	4,80,164
1881-82	13,52,093	3,67,358	9,85,335
1882-83	7,05,055	2,20,368	4,84,687
1883-84	7,14,121	3,84,619	3,20,002
1884-85	8,93,261	3,09,398	4,03,863
1885-86	8,15,228	3,87,047	4,27,681
1886-87	9,18,714	4,16,770	5,02,944
1887-88	9,91,870	3,84,749	0,07,1213
1888-89	9,55,775	3,87,914	5,07,861
1889-90	10,21,774	4,34,731	5,87,943
1890-91	9,55,015	4,55,719	4,99,296
1891-92	8,74,963	6,09,551	2,05,412
1892-93	8,30,430	7,30,027	97,412
1893-94	10,15,818	7,13,299	3,02,522

9. From Statement No. 42 appended to this report it will be seen that the total revenue (Imperial) for Ajmere-Merwara amounted to R10,15,818. The total expenditure was R7,13,296. The figures for 1892-93 were R8,36,439 and R7,39,027 respectively. The corresponding figures for the last fourteen years are entered in the margin to facilitate comparison.

The additional receipts and charges under Local Funds amounted to R3,61,969 and R3,47,331, respectively, as against R3,32,786 and R3,21,378 in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1892-93 the Imperial revenues show an increase of R1,79,379, while the expenditure shows a decrease of R25,731.

The increased receipts are chiefly due to the realization of R1,94,557 on account of land revenue (current and arrears) over and above the amount collected under this head during the preceding year. This was due to the fact that both the rabi and kharif harvests were good. Having regard to the fact that the expenditure during the year 1892-93 included a very large abnormal item of R1,72,201 on account of Famine Relief Works, and that during the year under report no famine expenditure was incurred, a larger decrease than only R25,731 in the total Imperial expenditure of the district would ordinarily be expected. That the reduction was not greater is due partly to the refund during the year under report of the large item of R91,415 to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on account of Income Tax recovered since the 1st April 1886, from its employés stationed on those portions of the Railway line which pass through Native States,* and partly to increased expenditure under the heads† "Interest" and "Superannuation, etc.," both of which include large items debitable not only to Ajmere-Merwara, but also to the whole of Rajputana.

*Item 1 in Statement 42, "Refunds and Drawbacks."

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
†{ Interest . .	65,195	1,11,528	+46,333
†{ Superannuation .	53,524	72,823	+19,299
TOTAL . .	1,18,719	1,84,351	+65,632

Previous to the year 1892-93 the expenditure under the head "Superannuation, etc.," was, as stated last year, not taken into account.

The expenditure debited to Imperial revenues during the year 1890-91 was considerably less than that incurred during the year 1893-94, being only R4,55,719 against R7,13,296, a difference of R2,57,577.

The chief items in which expenditure has increased are noted below:—

Item.	1890-91.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	3,360	95,657	+92,297
2. Land Revenue	92,652	95,602	+2,950
3. Exchange Compensation	...	4,991	+4,991
4. Assessed Taxes	265	3,750	+3,485
5. Assignments	...	8,896	+8,896
6. Interests	47,650	1,11,528	+63,878
7. Miscellaneous	11,401	16,044	+4,643
8. Superannuation pensions, etc.	...	72,823	+72,823
TOTAL	1,55,328	4,09,291	+2,53,963

On the other hand, as shown in the table above, the Imperial receipts have increased from R9,55,015 in 1890-91 to R10,15,818 in 1893-94.

10. The Land Revenue demand (including R1,70,935 on account of the balance shown in the last report as outstanding from 1892-93) amounted to R6,28,377, or R1,26,120 in excess of that of the previous year (*viz.*, R5,02,257). Of this sum R5,18,992 or 82·56 per cent., against R3,24,438 or 64·59 per cent. in the preceding year, were collected. Rupees 37,900 were remitted and the balance of R71,485 or 11·38 per cent. remained outstanding at the close of the year. Land Revenue.

The collections during the year under review exceeded those of the preceding year by R1,94,554. This large increase is due to the realizations of the arrears of previous years and also to the larger collections on account of the current demand, which exceeded that of the preceding year by R62,492. This was due, as already stated, to the excellence of both the rabi and kharif crops of the year 1893-94. The increased receipts were anticipated in last year's summary. The fact that it was possible to collect so large a sum as R5,18,992 in addition to Takavi and other recoveries, without undue hardship, is the best proof of the returning prosperity of the country.

11. The gross receipts from stamps rose from R2,30,244 in the year 1892-93 to R2,45,452 in 1893-94, showing an increase of R15,108. They were also larger than those of the normal year 1890-91, when the Stamp Revenue brought in R2,39,287. The year 1891-92 yielded R2,06,395 under this head. Stamp Revenue.

12. The income from excise collections fell from R1,32,091 in the year 1892-93 to R99,879, showing a decrease of R32,212. This is due to the fact that the realizations for 1892-93 included the large amount of R38,125 on account of arrears of the demand for 1891-92, whereas during the year under report no such arrears were recoverable. Excise Revenue.

13. As noticed in paragraph 303 of the report for 1892-93 the revision of the Income Tax assessment was carried out during the year under report. The total cost was R2,590. The revision is reported to have resulted in a net increase of R13,000 per annum over the realizations of the preceding year. Income Tax.

14. The receipts under the heads of Irrigation and Public Works which are not included in the foregoing totals amounted to R13,167 and R5,006, respectively, against R6,029 and R4,142 in 1892-93, showing an increase of R7,138 and R864 respectively. The expenditure was R1,31,992 and R1,03,257, respectively, as compared with R4,55,712 and R2,56,825. The large decrease of R4,77,288 in expenditure under the two heads is due to the closure of all famine relief works in the district before the year 1893-94 commenced. Irrigation and Public Works Revenue.

With the year under report, the district may be said to have recovered its normal condition.

15. There were 13 estates under the management of the Court of Wards, the same number as in 1892-93. The balance credit of the estates on 1st April 1893 was R31,565 and the income during the year was R1,79,610, which gave a total of R2,11,175. The expenditure was R1,69,151, leaving a balance on 1st April 1894 of R42,024. Special efforts were made to liquidate the liabilities of the several estates, and the favourable seasons allowed considerable progress to be made in this respect. In the case of the Bhinae estate alone out of a total debt of R1,23,181 no less than R29,839 were repaid during the year, leaving R93,116 outstanding on 1st April 1894. Court of Wards.

16. The strength of the Police was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 647. Since the close of the year, 6 head constables and 31 constables have been added to the force, the Police.

cost, namely, R3,930 a year, being defrayed by the Municipality of Ajmere city, where the men are employed.

The total cost of the Police Department amounted to R1,05,758, against R1,13,012 in 1892. The decrease of R7,254 is due to the fact that the expenditure of the year 1892 included the cost of extra Police who were entertained in connection with the famine relief measures.

Criminal Statistics.

17. The statistics of cognizable crime for 1893 compared with those of 1892 show a slight decrease in the number of cases, while those of non-cognizable offences show a considerable increase. The figures under the two heads for the two years are as follows :—

	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	TOTAL.
1892	3,257	1,757	5,014
1893	2,849	2,729	5,578

A satisfactory diminution is visible in the number of serious offences, specially lurking house-trespass and theft, which declined from 345 and 585 cases in 1892, respectively, to 252 and 470 cases in 1893.

The percentage of persons convicted to the total number dealt with during the year was 56·96, against 61·52 in 1892.

The number of appeals instituted during the year was 485, against 661 in the preceding year, while the percentage of sentences and orders reduced, altered or revised stood at 16 against 25 in 1892.

Ajmere Jail.

18. The population of the Central Jail at Ajmere diminished from 2,174 in 1891 and 1,987 in 1892 to 1,655 in 1893, and the average daily number of prisoners from 434·55 to 337·10.

This was the lowest number in the jail since 1874, when the average daily population was only 333·01. The accommodation in the jail is calculated for a maximum number of 479 prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners was not as good as in the preceding year, the number of offences having risen from 37 to 49. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 20 cases, against 9 in the year 1892. The increase in this form of punishment has been satisfactorily explained. No prisoner escaped during the year under review.

The health of the prisoners was very good, the number of patients admitted into the hospital being only 83, against 153 in 1892. The total number of deaths from all causes in the jail was only 4, against 12 in 1892, and 11 in 1891.

The proposed extension of the Foy Sagar water-supply system to the Ajmere Jail, to which reference was made in last year's summary, was carried out during the year under report.

The services of the paid jail teacher have recently been dispensed with in accordance with the conclusions of the Jail Commission of 1889, that except in the case of juvenile prisoners it is generally useless to attempt the education of convicts.

The anthropometric system for the identification of criminals which has been introduced into many of the jails of the larger provinces of British India has not yet been extended to the Ajmere Jail. Local circumstances render the application of the system exceptionally difficult.

Civil Litigation.

19. The number of civil suits disposed of both by the ordinary Civil Courts and the Courts of small Causes during the year increased considerably, showing a rise of 1,001 and 1,061 respectively. This is attributed to the returning prosperity of the people and the possibility of getting decrees executed. The average duration of contested cases fell slightly from 49·23 to 48·73, while in uncontested cases it rose from 27·19 to 29·25. The working of the Courts, with some exceptions, was satisfactory. But the total outturn was considerably less than in the year 1888, when the number of ordinary Civil and Small Cause Court cases disposed of was 4,711 and 6,537, against 3,829 and 5,670 in 1893, respectively.

20. The number of documents registered fell from 1,486 in 1892-93 to 1,392 in 1893-94, a difference of 94. The total amount of fees realized from registration was R2,853, against R3,017. Extraordinary income amounted to R1,173, as compared with R1,250 in 1892-93, and R1,172 in 1891-92. The total charges were R1,320, against R1,555, showing a saving of R235. The net income to Government from this Department amounted to R2,706, against R2,712 in 1892-93 and R2,543 in 1891-92. It is in contemplation to propose arrangements whereby the bulk of the regulation work will be performed by non-officials, as in other provinces.

21. The area of the Reserved State Forests was returned at the same figure as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 89,178 acres. The exact corrected area will be given as soon as the revised record of forest rights recently completed has been finally sanctioned and accepted by the Government of India. Forest Reserves State Reserves

The area of the village reserves was increased by an addition of 1,498 acres under Regulation I of 1892. This was due to the formation of the two new reserves referred to in last year's summary on the Nagpahar Range in the Ajmere District. The provisions of the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874, have been applied to them for a period of ten years under section 3 of the Ajmere and Merwara Private Forests Preservation Regulation, 1892. The additional tract now taken up forms two useful reserves. Village Reserves.

The receipts from the forests fell from R16,909 in 1892-93 to R14,343 in 1893-94. The decrease of R2,566 was chiefly due to the fact that all the reserves, except three, were closed to grazing during the year 1893-94, and grazing fees accordingly fell off. Financial Results.

The expenditure amounted to R15,696, as compared with R18,771 in the previous year. The reduction was chiefly attributable to the fact that during the preceding year a sum of R2,316 was expended on the working plan prepared by Mr. E. M. Coventry, to which reference was made in the report for the year.

The revised record of forest rights and the draft working plan were discussed and examined. They will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for sanction. New grazing rules were also prepared and approved by the Local Government. They will, it is hoped, be introduced at an early date. No less than ten fires occurred in the reserved State forests, though fortunately the area damaged was limited to 844 acres. The total loss by these fires is estimated at R200. Arrangements have been made for increasing the number of fire lines and the strength of the protective staff during the dangerous season of the year. Miscellaneous.

The work of planting and protecting avenue trees upon the Imperial and District roads which was entrusted to the Forest Officer in 1893-94 shows good progress. Nearly 3,600 new trees were planted during the year under report.

The grass stacked at the different centres as a fodder famine insurance supply increased from 3,731½ maunds in 1892 to 6,980 maunds in 1893-94.

A most important question relating to the distribution among the right-holders of a share in the net profits resulting from forest operations in Ajmere-Merwara has recently been settled. The Government of India has sanctioned the writing off of past losses from the commencement of forest operations up to the year 1889-90 inclusive. With effect from 1890-91 the forest accounts will be balanced quinquennially and the first distribution between Government and the right-holders of net profits will be made at the end of 1894-95 in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Regulation. This is a valuable concession and it will, it is hoped, be useful in removing much of the present discontent among the people with the forest arrangements and in inducing them to set aside land for village birs under the Regulation of 1892.

22. The history of the municipal year was generally satisfactory. Municipalities.

As noted in last year's report the Foy Sagar received a full supply of water in 1893. But the present monsoon, though favourable in other respects, added only a few inches to the water in the tank before the rains began, a result very disappointing, although not altogether unexpected. Unless it is replenished by heavy rains in 1895 it will be practically empty before the monsoon of 1896 arrives.

The revised rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners were considered and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner in the year under report.

The bye-laws relating to the registration of vital statistics were amended and brought into effect from the 1st April 1894. The remaining bye-laws are being gradually revised.

Improved arrangements for the removal of night-soil and foul water from Ajmere and proposals for improving the lighting and drainage system of the town are under consideration.

A much-needed addition of 6 head constables and 31 constables was made to the Municipal Police Force during the year.

The enquiry referred to in the last year's report regarding the tenure of houses and building sites in the Kaisar Ganj suburb has at length been completed and proposals in this connection are under attention.

The amalgamation of the general and special funds of the Ajmere Municipality was effected during the year with very beneficial results. The whole income of the Municipality now forms the guarantee for the punctual repayment of the instalments of the Government's

loans, and a sum of R10,000 has been set aside as an insurance fund as an additional safeguard. The accounts, which were formerly very complicated and difficult of check, are now perfectly simple and straightforward. It is satisfactory to observe that the financial position of the Municipality shows rapid and steady improvement.

The working of the Beawar and Kekri Municipalities was satisfactory and presented no unusual features.

The same remark is true of the Cantonments of Nasirabad and Deoli.

A new General Hospital was started in Ajmere to replace the small and ill-arranged dispensary, and the Jubilee Clock Tower was at length completed.

Education.

23. The average number of pupils on the rolls of the schools on the 31st March 1894, and the average daily attendance, both in Ajmere and Merwara, were considerably higher than on the corresponding date of the previous year. The bad effects caused by the long period of scarcity and by the temporary deputation of the school-teachers on census work in 1891 have disappeared and signs of progress in several directions are visible. The income from fees amounted to R9,269, the highest figure ever reached in Ajmere-Merwara.

The results of the First Arts and Entrance class tests of the Ajmere Government College, the chief educational institution in the district, though not as brilliant as they were in the previous year, were satisfactory and far better than in the year 1891-92. Those of the Middle class test were distinctly good, the percentage of success to the number of candidates presented being exceptionally high. Annual school sports are being arranged with the object of giving a stimulus to physical exercises and games in the Government College and other large schools in the district and Rajputana generally.

The reorganization of the Male Normal School has been carried out. The services of a trained Deputy Inspector of Schools have been obtained from Bengal.

Female education in the district has made a new start. Needlework and embroidery have been introduced into some of the schools.

Pushkar Fair.

24. The Pushkar Fair was not as well attended as was hoped, a number of pilgrims having been prevented from attending the fair owing to the unexpected storms of rain and wind on two important bathing days. The realizations from the toll and shop tax rose from R815-8-9 and R215-9-0 respectively to R999-9-0 and R286-1-6. With a view to make the Pushkar horse and cattle show more attractive and to improve the class and number of animal. brought, it has been suggested that a sale registration fee should be levied, the proceeds being devoted to procuring more substantial prizes and to the abolition of the obnoxious shop tax. The Government grant to the fair has dwindled from R1,500 in 1880 to R100 in 1894.

Beawar Tejaji Fair.

25. This fair, which was suspended in 1891 and 1892, owing to the scarcity and sickness, was revived in 1893, when it was held from September 19th to 21st. The attendance was good.

Walter-krit Sabha.

The corresponding Tejaji Fair which was held at Kekri on the 18th and 20th September 1893 was also well attended.

26. The seventh general meeting of the Walter-krit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha was held at Ajmere between the 7th and 12th March 1894 to consider the reports of the local Committees and to prepare the annual report. This was published at the final meeting which was presided over by Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. The Sabha continues to make steady progress in the work of social reform.

It has been decided to utilize the funds (*viz.*, R8,200) contributed by the Native States of Rajputana towards the erection of a memorial in honour of Colonel Walter for the purposes of the General Hospital now under construction at Ajmere.

27. Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, was specially deputed in the cold weather of 1893-94 to settle some long-pending boundary disputes in Ajmere-Merwara. He decided five cases at a total cost of R3,990, which will be debited to the several disputants. It is satisfactory that these long-pending cases have been at length disposed of.

Visitors.

28. The Royal Opium Commission,* under the presidency of Lord Brassey, held its meetings at Ajmere from the 31st January to 4th February 1894 to consider the evidence of Ajmere-Merwara and of Rajputana generally in connection with this burning question.

* (1) The Hon. Mr. I. Brassey.
(2) The Maharaja of Darbhunga.
(3) Mr. Haridas Viharidas.
(4) Mr. Pease, M.P.
(5) Mr. Mowbray, M.P.
(6) Sir J. Lyall, K.C.S.I.
(7) Mr. Fanshawe, C.S.
(8) Mr. Wilson.
(9) Mr. Hewett, C.S.
(10) Mr. Alexander.
(11) Mr. Dane, C.S.

Mr. A. G. Cardew, Madras Civil Service, Inspector-General of Jails, Madras, visited Ajmere in December 1893 to study the carpet factory in the Ajmere Jail.

General Remarks.

29. The seasons were favourable, and the year was prosperous in Ajmere-Merwara.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. COURT OF WARDS.

The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere continued to manage the estates of the wards under the control of the Commissioner who represents the Court of Wards under section 4 of the Ajmere Government Wards Regulation of 1888.

*1. Pranhera.
2. Piplaj.
3. Shokla.
4. Nawab Shamshuddin Ali Khan.
5. Nandwara.
6. Sheikh Abdul Latif.
7. Lamba.
8. Jaola.
9. Rajosi.
10. Dodiana-Dilwari.
11. Govindgarh.
12. Sheopura.
13. Bhinae.

Estates under management.

2. When the year 1893-94 commenced 13 estates* were under management. During the year the estates of Sithan and Karel were added to the number, in each case the Thakur having died, leaving a minor to succeed.

The Pranhera estate was transferred to the young Thakur, who attained his majority during the year. The Piplaj estate was made over to Thakur Bharat Singh, who, being the paternal uncle of the deceased Thakur, Bijey Bahadur Singh, was recognized by the Chief Commissioner as heir to the estate in the absence of nearer relatives. Thus there were 13 estates under management when the year closed, the same number as at its commencement.

The subordinate estates of Shokli and Sholian were managed as before by the Kamdar of the Bhinae estate under the general superintendence of the Court of Wards.

The estates of Mandah and Kanahi Khurd were, as usual, supervised by the Rao of Junia and the Thakur of Barli, respectively.

Finances.

3. An abstract account of the finances of the Wards estates is given below :—

	R
Opening balance on 1st April 1893	† 31,565
Income during 1893-94	1,79,610
TOTAL	2,11,175
Expenditure during 1893-94	1,69,151
Balance in hand on 31st March 1894	42,024

Receipts and Charges.

4. The subjoined table exhibits the receipts and charges of each estate as compared with the figures of 1892-93 :—

Serial Number.	Name of Estate.	Receipts.					Expenditure.				
		1893-94.			1892-93.	Difference.	1893-94.			1892-93.	Difference.
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.			Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1	Pranhera	6,649	37	6,686	6,609	+77	4,758	1,476	6,234	6,497	—263
2	Piplaj	5,439	2,571	8,010	11,392	—3,382	5,153	507	5,660	9,874	—4,214
3	Shokla	6,027	210	6,237	5,506	+731	4,401	2,131	6,532	4,423	+2,109
4	Nawab's Estate	16,189	2,557	18,746	10,141	+8,605	9,248	...	9,248	9,839	—591
5	Sidara	...	...	...	6,328	—6,328	...	...	...	6,820	—6,820
6	Naudwara	4,093	111	4,204	3,685	+519	3,588	929	4,517	3,361	—1,156
7	Sheikh Abdul Latif.	311	291	602	319	+283	357	24	381	585	—204
8	Lamba	3,267	1	3,268	1,901	+1,367	1,948	1,734	3,682	1,684	+1,998
9	Rajosi	5,772	309	6,081	2,476	+3,605	4,720	1,403	6,123	2,440	+3,683
10	Jaola	4,700	229	4,929	4,524	+405	4,393	627	5,020	4,656	+364
11	Dodiana-Dilwari.	3,672	6	3,678	3,471	+207	2,873	1,563	4,436	3,165	+1,271
12	Govindgarh	8,253	1,247	9,500	10,061	—561	6,042	60	6,102	10,506	—4,404
13	Sheopura	1,595	16	1,611	619	+992	619	977	1,596	563	+1,033
14	Bhinae	87,706	17,130	1,04,836	95,674	+9,162	52,881	55,707	1,08,588	83,651	+24,937
15	Deolia	...	...	...	22,049	—22,049	...	...	...	22,686	—22,686
16	Raghunathgarh	...	...	...	3,666	—3,666	...	...	...	4,586	—4,586
17	Karel	587	...	587	...	+587	447	2	449	...	+449
18	Sithan	577	58	635	...	+635	349	234	583	...	+583
	TOTAL	1,54,836	24,773	1,79,610	1,88,421	—8,811	1,01,777	67,374	1,69,151	1,75,336	—6,185

†This excludes the sum of R7,185 handed over to the Thakurs whose estates were released from management during 1892-93.

5. The total demand payable by the people of the estates under management during the year under review was R1,93,833, of which R1,79,610 were collected, and R490 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of R13,733 to be recovered during the year 1894-95. Of this balauce of R13,733, R3,167 were due by the cultivators of the Bhinae Estate alone. The total outstanding shows a considerable improvement over the figures of the previous year, at the close of which the unrecovered amount was no less than R31,650.

1892-93.	R
Demand	2,20,859
Collections	1,88,421
Remissions	788
Outstanding	31,650

Receipts.

6. In Bhinae the percentage of collections to demand rose from 95·55 in 1892-93 to 97·06 in 1893-94, and in the case of the other estates from 76·86 to 87·12.

7. As shown above, the total receipts amounted to R1,79,610, as compared with R1,88,421 in 1892-93. The decrease of R8,811 is attributed partlyto the fact that the estates of Rughinathgarh, Deolia, and Sidara were released from management during the previous year, and that the estates of Piplaj and Pranhera were surrendered to their respective Thakurs before the recovery of the demand payable for the kharif crops sown in July 1893; and partly to the comparatively low price of grain during the year 1893-94, owing to abundant harvests.

8. The decrease of R561 in the receipts of Govindgarh is owing to the fact that the kharif crop, the demand for which fell due on 1st Jauuary 1894, was poor, the rainfall having been insufficient.

Loans.

9. The following is a summary of the debts (other than the Dami and Takavi loans payable to Government) contracted and repaid during the year by the Wards Estates. In these figures Bhinae is excluded, as its returns are separately given later—

	R
Amount owed by the estates on 1st April 1893	19,872
Debts contracted during the year 1893-94	50
TOTAL	19,922
Add—Interest accrued during the year 1893-94	889
GRAND TOTAL	20,811
Principal and interest repaid during the year	5,618
Balance outstanding on 1st April 1894	15,193

Of this balance R3,501 may be deducted on account of money owed (and since repaid) by the Pranhera Estate which was restored during the year 1893-94. The net liabilities therefore at the end of 1893-94 of the indebted estates remaining under the Court was only R11,692, a reductiou in the year of more than R8,000.

10. The indebted estates and the amount due by each on 1st April 1892, 1893, and 1894, respectively, are shown in the table below:—

No.	NAME OF ESTATE.	Amount of debt on 1st April 1892.	Amount of debt on 1st April 1893.	Amount of debt on 1st April 1894.
		R	R	R
1	Nandwara	4,077	3,766	3,272
2	Dodiana-Dilwari	871	1,007	628
3	Jaola	5,823	7,390	7,792
	TOTAL	10,771	12,163	11,692

Since the close of the year the Nandwara Estate has been made over to Thakur Sawa Singh on his attaining majority. The reduction in its liabilities during its management by Government is satisfactory, having regard to the unfavourable seasons of recent years. It is, however, regretted that the debts due by the Jaola Estate could not be reduced, owing chiefly to the heavy payments due to Government.

Bhinae.

11. The separate report submitted on the management of the Bhinae Estate shows that out of its debt of R1,23,181 on 1st April 1893 a sum of R226 was struck off as not admitted, and no less than R29,839 were repaid during the year, leaving on 31st March 1894 a balance of R93,116. This satisfactory result testifies to the successful management of the estate by Captain Melvill, Manager of the Court of Wards, who has devoted much time and care to this important part of his heavy charge.

12. The total expenditure incurred in all the estates under management (including Bhinae) during the year amounted to R1,69,151, as compared with R1,75,336 in the previous year, showing a decrease of R6,185. Expenditure.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Decrease or increase.
	R	R	R
Ordinary expenditure	1,31,187	1,01,777	—29,410
Extraordinary expenditure	44,149	67,374	+23,225
TOTAL	1,75,336	1,69,151	—6,185

13. Excluding Bhinae, the total expenditure of the year was only R60,563, against R91,685 in 1892-93 and R1,24,495 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of R31,122 and R63,932 respectively. Of the sum of R31,122, R24,575 came under the head of Ordinary charges and the balance of R6,547 of Extraordinary.

14. The estates in which the increase of expenditure was largest were Shokla, Nandwara Lamba, Rajosi, Jaola, Dodiana-Dilwari, Sheopura, and Bhinae.

15. In Bhinae the increase of R24,937 is accounted for by an increased allotment for the repayment of debts, important repairs to tanks and buildings on the estate, domestic rites, including the anniversary funeral ceremonies of the deceased Raja, and the cost of stacking grass, which was unusually plentiful, as an insurance against another fodder famine.

16. In the case of Nandwara the increase (*viz.*, R1,156) is attributed to the expenses consequent upon the death of the minor Thakur's mother and wife, and on his second marriage.

17. In the remaining estates the increase is nominal and is due to a larger repayment of revenue dues and of Dami, Takavi, and other loans.

18. The charges of Karel and Sithan, which were taken under management in 1893-94, amounted to R449 and R583 respectively.

19. The expenditure incurred in the Bhinae Estate during 1893-94 may be abstracted as follows :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R
Expenses of the Ward Udai Singh and other members of the family	2,333	2,945
Government dues	4,300	8,600
Marriage and funeral expenses	13,017	...
Religious, charitable and ceremonial grants	7,103	5,424
Establishment	10,893	13,037
Live-stock	7,283	6,534 3,927
Public Works charges	1,756	8,772
Repayment of debt	13,156	42,732
Advances recoverable	20,576	164
Grain in stock	...	12,495
Miscellaneous and refunds	3,234	3,957
TOTAL	83,651	1,08,587

2.—GOVERNMENT LOANS.

20. On the 31st March 1894 there were only two estates under management which were still indebted to Government for Dami advances, namely, Jaola and Dodiana-Dilwari.

The Pranhera Estate, which was indebted to the extent of R10,723, was, as already stated, made over to Thakur Ranjit Singh on his attaining majority, arrangements being at the same time made for the repayment of the debt.

		R
Balance of principal and interest outstanding on account of Dami dues on 1st April 1893		17,674
	R	
DEDUCT.—Amount paid during the year	1,374	
Amount owed by the Thakur of Pranhera	10,723	
		12,097
Balance on 31st March 1894		5,577

namely, by Jaola R102, and by Dilwari-Dodiani R5,475.

Since the close of the year under review the Jaola Estate has paid the sum due by it, so that the only estate under management now indebted on account of Dami advances is that of Dodiani-Dilwari.

Takavi.

21. To the five estates indebted to Government at the close of the year 1892-93, Sithan, which came under Government management in 1893-94, was added. The amounts due by each on 31st March 1894, including the instalments not yet accrued due, were as follows :—

	R
1. Shokla	174
2. Sheikh Abdul Latif	59
3. Lamba	2,996
4. Jaola	225
5. Sheopuri	490
6. Sithan	1,645
TOTAL	5,589

These figures show a reduction, though not a large one, on the amount, *viz.*, R6,335, outstanding under this head on the 31st March 1893.

The Lamba and Sithan Estates were unable to pay off the full amount of instalments that were due from them during the year. Out of the sum of R2,365 (including arrears of the previous year) due by the former, R1,734 were paid during the year, the payment of the rest being postponed.

22. The following statement shows the name and age of each ward whose estate was under management on account of minority during 1893-94 or a part of it :—

No.	NAME OF ESTATE.	NAME OF WARD.	Age on 1st April 1894. (Complete years.)	Remarks and place of education.
1	Shokla	Bhur Singh	13	Studying at the Kekri School; born on 28th November 1880.
2	Nawab Shamsuddin Ali Khan	Shamsuddin Ali Khan	18	Studying at the Mayo College; born on 25th May 1876.
3	Nandwara	Sawai Singh	20	The estate has after the close of the year been made over to the Thakur on 24th June 1894.
4	Sheikh Abdul Latif		21	Studying at the Ajmere College.
5	Lamba	Jowahir Singh	16	Studying at Kekri School; born on 20th October 1877.
6	Jaola	Lachman Singh	16	Studying at Kekri School; born in Katik of Sumbat 1934.
7	Govindgarh	Shanker Singh	17	Studying at the Mayo College; born on Bhadon Sud 11th Sumbat 1934.
8	Bhinae	Udai Singh	7	Born on 16th November 1886. The Manager of the Court of Wards has been asked to submit proposals for the education of the minor.
9	Karel	Zorawar Singh	12	Studying at the Halkabandi School at Karel.
10	Sithan	Debi Singh	10	

23. The exact date of the birth of No. 4, Sheikh Abdul Latif, is not known; but he is reported to have been born in 1872 A. D.

It was proposed to restore his estate to him at the close of the year under report, but it has, however, been retained under management for another year at his own request to allow him to complete his studies.

24. During the 12 years of Government management the financial position of the Piplaj Estate was considerably improved; R11,068 were given on loan at good interest and on safe security. Besides this, R5,678 in cash were made over to Thakur Bharat Singh on 1st October 1893, when he succeeded Bijey Bahadur Singh.

25. The circumstances of the Pranhera Estate were less satisfactory, when it was made over to Thakur Ranjit Singh on his attainment of majority. Excluding the private debts of

the estate the amount of which could not be ascertained, the liabilities after 12 years of Government management were upwards of R14,000 as shown below :—

	R
Debt due to the Piplaj Estate	2,000
Debt due to Nawab Shamsuddin Ali Khan	1,500
	3,500
Dami loans	10,723
TOTAL	14,223

As already stated, arrangements have been made for the gradual repayment of these debts, which have already been appreciably reduced.

26. The practice of lending money belonging to one estate under management to another has been summarily stopped. The gain at the time does not compensate for eventual complications.

27. An attempt is being made to settle the long-pending disputes between the cultivators of the Rajosi Estate and the landlord, Shamsher Khan, to which the manager makes reference. This will, it is hoped, result in the more regular payment of their rents by the former.

28. The unfavourable position, financially, of the Ajmere Boarding House attached to the Mayo College will receive serious attention, and an endeavour will be made to extricate it from its embarrassments.

29. On the whole, the year was a prosperous one for the managed estates. The Assistant Commissioner has spared no pains to do justice to this most troublesome part of his charge, and it is satisfactory to note that his efforts have been attended with a very large measure of success. The addition in 1892-93 of the important estate of Bhinae increased seriously the difficulties of the manager's task, already sufficiently arduous owing to a succession of bad seasons and the scanty resources of most of the estates concerned.

30. A comparative statement is appended showing the ratio between the cost of management and revenue for 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94, of the estates which were under management during the whole or a part of those years. It will be seen that in 6 estates the ratio in 1893-94 was less than 5 per cent., and in 7 it was in excess of 5 per cent. but less than in 1892-93. In no case did the establishment charges exceed 8 per cent. of the gross receipts.

No.	ESTATE.	Percentage for 1893-94.	Percentage for 1892-93.	Percentage for 1891-92.
1	Pranhera	4·34	6·98	3·81
2	Piplaj	5·34	5·85	7·53
3	Shokla	6·53	7·21	10·99
4	Nawab's Estates	4·15	9·76	12·14
5	Nandwara	6·73	8·33	7·71
6	Sheikh Abdul Latif	...	·78	1·58
7	Lamba	5·46	8·31	4·33
8	Rajosi	7·19	15·11	19·05
9	Jaola	7·56	9·55	8·90
10	Dodiana	6·08	8·07	9·08
11	Govindgarh	3·97	3·98	2·64
12	Sheopura	0·46	1·78	...
13	Sithan	3·44	...	...
14	Karel	...	...	...
15	Deolia	...	6·15	5·57
16	Rughnathgarh	...	5·33	6·65
17	Sedara	...	6·59	7·80
18	Bhinae	4·01	2·71	...
	AVERAGE	5·02	6·65	7·70

3.—MORAJHARI JAGIR.

31. The management of the shares of Mir Wazeir Ali and Mir Ahsan Ali in the jagir estate of Morajhari held by Government under the Dami Regulation, remained, as in the preceding year, in the hands of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

32. The receipts and expenditure on account of the two shares during the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the subjoined table:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.	Difference.
	₨	₨	₨
Receipts	1,276	532	+744
Expenditure—			
Repayment of Dami loans, etc.	630	250	+380
Local management	32	21	+11
Maintenance, etc.	734	111	+623
Miscellaneous	16	87	—71
TOTAL	1,412	469	943

33. The receipts rose from ₨460 in 1891-92 and ₨532 in 1892-93 to ₨1,276 in 1893-94. The increase is mainly due to the excellent rabi harvest of Sumbat 1949.

34. The expenditure was ₨588 in 1891-92 and ₨469 in 1892-93. It reached the total of ₨1,412 in 1893-94. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that much larger payments aggregating ₨630 were made to Government on account of the Dami loan. Moreover the sum of ₨734-7-6,* being the surplus of the income over expenditure, was made over to the Jagirdars whose shares are under management, against ₨111 in the preceding year.

	₨	₨
* Income, including balance in hand on 1st April 1893		=1,482
Expenditure	678	
Balance in hand on 1st April 1894 deposited in Treasury	70	
		748
Surplus paid to the Jagirdar		734

35. The Morajhari Dami account on 31st March 1894 stood as follows:—

	₨
Balance of principal and interest due to Government on 1st April 1893	5,344
Amount which was due and paid during the year 1893-94	625
Balance on 31st March 1894	4,719

The debt is being steadily reduced.

4.—ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

36. The only "Encumbered Estate" in 1893-94 was that of Mir Ghias-ud-din Ali Khan, which was managed as before by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere under the designation of the "Agent of the Diwan's Estate." The estate came under Government management on the 16th February 1885.

37. The subjoined table shows the receipts and charges of the estate during the year under review.

INCOME.	Amount.			EXPENDITURE.		Amount.		
	₨	a.	p.			₨	a.	p.
Opening balance	879	1	2	Government dues and cesses		642	8	0
Income from the Ajmere jagir and other miscellaneous receipts	5,518	0	4	Maintenance and other expenses of the Diwan and his relatives		2,685	10	3
Income from the Jeypore jagir	3,604	6	4	Repayment of Government loan—				
Income from the Hyderabad jagir	...				₨ a. p.			
				Principal	3,758 8 10			
				Interest	1,768 13 0	5,527	5	10
				Improvement and repairs to tanks, wells, and buildings		356	2	7
				Miscellaneous		316	1	7
				TOTAL		9,527	12	3
TOTAL	9,122	6	8	Closing balance		473	11	7
GRAND TOTAL	10,001	7	10	GRAND TOTAL		10,001	7	10

38. The total receipts fell from ₨9,227 in 1892-93 to ₨9,122 in 1893-94. The small decrease of ₨105 is attributed to the low price of grain in 1893 and to the fact that the

farmers of Gehlota (a village in Jeypore belonging to the estate) paid the yearly instalment on account of their contract more punctually than usual, which diminished the amount of interest debited to them.

During the year under report a sum of R7,873-12-7 (as against R1,219-8-11 in 1892-93 and *nil* in 1891-92) was received on account of the villages belonging to the jagir in the Hyderabad State; but as the statement showing the Diwan's share of the amount has so far not been furnished by the Nizam's Government, despite repeated requisitions, no income from these villages has been shown in the accounts for the year. The whole amount has been kept in deposit.

The income derived from the Jeypore village amounted to R3,604-6-4, as compared with R1,653-10-4 in the previous year and R1,032-8-4 in 1891-92. The farm of this village Gehlota has been leased for five years from the 20th June 1893 at R1,901 per annum, which is an improvement upon the former contract for R1,761 per annum.

39. The total expenditure amounted to R9,527-12-3, against R8,656 in the preceding year, showing an increase of R871. This is chiefly due to larger payments towards the liquidation of debt to the Government. The increase under head "Government dues and cesses" is due to the payment of arrears of rent for the two instalments of 1891-92 and 1892-93.

40. The account of the Government loan as recently rendered by the Comptroller of India Treasuries stands as follows:—

	R
Balance outstanding on 1st April 1893	36,687
Interest accrued during 1893-94	1,769
TOTAL	38,456
Paid during the year 1893-94	5,528
	32,928

41. The statement beneath shows the progress made in paying off the debt during the last five years.

YEARS.	Balance of loan.	Interest accrued.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance.
	R	R	R	R	R
1887-88	49,650	2,625	52,275	5,000	47,275
1888-89	47,275	2,389	49,664	6,219	43,445
1889-90	43,445	1,759	45,204	5,000	40,204
1890-91	40,204	2,245	42,449	5,000	37,449
1891-92	37,449	1,872	39,321	2,000	37,321
1892-93	37,321	1,866	39,187	2,500	36,687
1893-94	36,687	1,769	38,456	5,528	32,928

PART III.—PROTECTION.

1. POLICE.

Strength and cost.

42. Mr. Clogstoun held the appointment of District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, up to 12th August 1893, when he was granted privilege leave. Towards its close he was temporarily appointed Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Daikati Department, which prolonged his absence from Ajmere-Merwara until the 9th February 1894. Mr. A. Collis, Head-Quarter Inspector of the Ajmere-Merwara Police Force, remained in charge of the current duties of the office from the 12th August 1893 to the 17th November 1893. He was then relieved by Mr. G. W. Gayer, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khandwa District of the Central Provinces, who was appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, and who continued to hold the appointment until Mr. Clogstoun's return on the 9th February 1894.

43. The following table shows the details of distribution and cost of the entire Police Force (including the Municipal Police) in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts:—

	STRENGTH.					COST PAYABLE FROM		
	OFFICERS.		MEN.		Total.	Imperial Revenues.	Other Sources.	Total.
	European.	Native.	Mounted.	Foot.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	R	R
Ajmere { Khalsa	4	53	30	317	404	53,514	15,635	69,149
Ajmere { Istimrar	...	18	6	70	94	12,451	...	12,451
Merwara	...	27	4	118	149	19,736	4,422	24,158
TOTAL	4	98	40	505	647	85,701	20,057	1,05,758
Figures for 1892	4	98	40	505	647	93,973	19,038	1,13,012

44. The decrease in the total cost of the force during 1893, as compared with that in 1892, is mainly attributable to the fact that the extra charges on account of the additional temporary establishment mentioned in last year's report as having been entertained during the recent scarcity ceased in the year 1892, and do not come into the accounts of 1893. The strength of the Police Force (both Imperial and Municipal) underwent no change during the year.

45. Of the Police officers 5 per cent. were Christians, 47 per cent. Muhammadans, and 48 per cent. Hindus, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 5, 49, and 46.

Of the constables, 49, against 46 per cent. in 1892, were Muhammadans, 45·50, against 47 per cent., Hindus, and 5·50, against 7 per cent., Merats and Chitas.

46. The cost of the Police Force paid from the Imperial Revenues fell from R93,973 in 1892 to R85,701 in 1893, showing a decrease of R8,272, which is due partly to the savings in the pay of the District Superintendent of Police, and partly, as already stated, to the discontinuance of the extra police employed in the previous year on account of the scarcity. On the other hand, the cost of the Municipal Police rose from R19,038 to R20,057. This increase is owing to the fact that during the previous year the pay of the 7 additional constables sanctioned for the Beawar Municipal Police Force was drawn only for a few days, whereas in 1893 it was drawn for the whole year.

Altogether there was a decrease of R7,254 in the total cost of the Police Force as compared with the figures of the year 1892.

The average monthly cost per man was R13·62, against R14·55 in 1892.

47. Forty-five men left the force, as against 55 in 1892. The details are given below:—

	1892.	1893.	1891.
Dismissed	6	5	15
Resigned	28	25	16
Deserted	1	...	1
Died	15	6	5
Pensioned	5	9	10
TOTAL	55	45	47

Of the dismissals, 4 cases were due to convictions by Magistrates, and 1 to departmental misconduct.

In addition to the above, 3 recruits, who had been enlisted temporarily, were dismissed on the discovery that their antecedents were not satisfactory. Of those who resigned, 24 were foot constables and 1 was a mounted constable. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that 17 men who resigned had been enlisted in 1890 to 1893, and suggests that this may be attributed to the fact that R7 as pay of the 2nd grade constable has, notwithstanding the assurance of a pension, less inducement than service elsewhere. The explanation offered last year seems more probable, namely, that those who resigned were chiefly men who had joined the force to obtain a certain livelihood while the scarcity continued, and who left it as soon as the return of good seasons restored easy employment and cheap grain.

No member of the Police force deserted during the year under report, and no special difficulty was experienced in obtaining the required number of recruits.

48. Nine officers and 57 men were punished during the year, against 9 and 52 respectively in 1892, 12 and 60 respectively in 1891, and 15 and 70 in 1890. Discipline and Conduct.

Of the 66 offenders 5 were punished magisterially under the Indian Penal Code, and 1 under section 29, Act V of 1861 (Police Act). Of those punished departmentally, 7 officers and 36 men were fined, 1 officer and 5 men suspended, 5 men were dismissed, and 1 officer and 5 men were degraded.

49. Rupees 178, against R306 in 1892, and R542 in 1891, were paid to the Police officers as rewards for specially good service.

The District Superintendent of Police reports that the comparatively small sum paid in rewards this year is due to the fact that practically no rewards were given while he was away during the second half of the year 1893—not to the fact that equally good work was not performed. Another reason he assigns for the marked decrease is that special rewards were paid at the beginning of 1892 for special services rendered during the grain riots of 1891.

50. The number of chaukidars and their allocation so far as the Ajmere District is concerned have been carefully worked out during the year. The system of grouping villages under Rule 3 of the Chaukidari Rules has not proved satisfactory, and measures are being taken to alter this system and to redistribute the chaukidari establishment.

Nine chaukidars received rewards for services rendered by them.

An attempt is being made to utilize chaukidars more effectively in connection with the vital statistical returns received from villages.

It is thought that better results would be obtained if chaukidars were recruited, when practicable, from the higher castes, such as Rajputs, Jats, and Gujars, in preference to Regars, Balais, and Chamars, who now constitute the major portion of the rural police. All these questions have formed the subject of separate correspondence.

51. The following table compares the state of crimes (exclusive of cases struck off the registers as false) during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	COGNIZABLE.		NON-COGNIZABLE.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Ajmere	2,117	1,867	1,354	2,348
Merwara	1,140	982	403	381
TOTAL	3,257	2,849	1,757	2,729

Cognizable Offences.

52. Of the 2,849 cases shown above, 1,824 (or 64·02 per cent.) were offences against local and sanitary laws, the balance being 1,025, against 1,237 in 1892.

The details of the more serious offences are given in the following table :—

Description of Offences.	True Offences reported.		Cases of Previous year investigated in		Total cases investigated.		Cases prosecuted to conviction.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Murder	2	3	...	1	2	4	1	1
Attempt at murder	3	2	...	...	3	2	1	2
Culpable homicide	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	1
Grievous hurt	37	30	...	2	37	30	17	24
Drugging	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Dacoity	6	3	...	1	6	3	2	1
Robbery	11	10	1	1	11	11	3	2
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	345	252	3	7	332	257	131	97
Theft — Cattle	87	64	1	1	85	65	60	41
Theft — Ordinary	498	406	2	5	472	385	305	225

53. A diminution in the number of cases will be noticed under every head except Murder.

Murder.

54. Including the one case pending since 1892, four cases of murder were investigated by the police during the year. In *one* the prisoner was prosecuted to conviction. The accused was found guilty of complicity in the murder of two women (whose dead bodies were found floating in the Jhalra Tank behind the Dargah Khwajah Sahib) and was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life. His accomplices have not yet been arrested. In *two* cases the accused were acquitted for want of sufficient proof. One of these two cases was the Pushkar dacoity with murder, which was commented on in the previous year's report, under the head Dacoity, while the second related to the murder of a woman at Jassakhera in the Merwara District. The fourth case was pending before the Court of Sessions at the close of the year, but has since been disposed of, the accused having been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to capital punishment. This has been commuted on appeal to transportation for life.

Attempt at murder.

55. During the year under report two new cases of attempt to commit murder were dealt with by the Police, against three cases in 1892. In each a conviction was obtained, as also in a case pending from 1892. They presented no special features.

Culpable homicide.

56. During the year 1893 there were two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. One of them was struck off as false, the accused having acted in the right of private defence, while the other ended in conviction.

The accused charged with the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder who was under trial at the close of the year 1892 was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Grievous hurt.

57. Of the 30 cases of grievous hurt returned as true during the year, conviction was secured in 24.

Drugging.

58. Only one case of drugging was reported in 1893 as in 1892. In this case three men administered dhatura poison to four women of Rae Bareilly who had come to Pushkar on pilgrimage. One of the accused has since been identified, and the case will be tried on arrival of the man from Muttra, where he is undergoing imprisonment for another offence committed in that district. His temporary removal from the Muttra Jail for the trial has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Dacoity.

59. The cases of dacoity reported during the year and returned as true numbered 3, against 6 in the previous year, excluding the case under investigation by the Police at the close of 1892.

All the three new cases occurred in the Ajmere Collectorate, and remained pending in the Courts at the close of the year. The accused in a case reported in the previous year, but investigated during 1893, was arrested at Deogarh in Merwara territory and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Two of the three new cases were in reality highway robberies, and the remaining case was cheating, though it technically came within the definition of Dacoity.

The only case of importance was that committed on the 10th October 1893, near Nasirabad Cantonment, in which five men armed with lathis attacked three passengers in an ekka, and robbed them of their ornaments, valued at R427. Three of the accused have since the close of the year been convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court. The remaining prisoners were acquitted.

60. Ten cases of robbery were reported during the year under review, against 11 in 1892. Conviction was obtained in 2 cases, involving 13 persons, 7 of whom were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. None of the cases call for special comment. Robbery.

The cases of house-breaking again showed a reduction, being only 257, against 332 in the previous year, and 370 in 1891. Ninety-seven cases resulted in conviction. The total amount of property stolen was estimated at R24,430. One hundred and thirty-seven persons were convicted and punished.

61. In the cases of serious crime enumerated in the foregoing table, 703 persons, against 1,000 in 1892, and 1,557 in 1891, were arrested (including those awaiting trial at the close of 1892). Six hundred and eighty-eight of them were prosecuted. One hundred and fourteen, or 16 per cent., were acquitted or discharged, 565, or 82 per cent. (against 85 per cent., or 855 in 1892), were convicted; and only 9 persons remained awaiting trial at the end of the year. Result of trials for serious crime.

62. The Police had to deal with 2,849 true cases, against 3,283 in the preceding year, and 3,139 in 1891. They investigated 2,651 cases, as compared with 2,949 in 1892. Conviction was obtained in 2,269 cases, against 2,514 in 1892. Result of Police operations.

The percentage of investigations to reports was 93·05, against 89·18, and of convictions to reports and investigations was 79·64 and 85·58 respectively, as contrasted with 76·54 and 85·20 in the previous year.

Three thousand and sixty-seven persons (including the 30 awaiting trial at the end of 1892) came under the Police operations during the year, against 3,501 in 1892, and 3,938 in 1891. Of these 21 died, escaped, or were transferred without being brought before the Courts, and the remaining 3,046 were presented for enquiry and trial. 84·43 per cent., against 89·36 in the preceding year, were convicted, and 14·83 per cent., against 9·84, were acquitted or discharged.

63. The total value of the property reported to have been stolen during the year was estimated at R36,581, against R33,450 in 1892. The value of the property recovered is said to have been R12,798, against R18,584 in 1892. Thus 34·98 per cent. of the property reported to have been stolen was recovered, against 55·56 per cent. in the preceding year. Offences against property.

64. Non-cognizable cases numbered 2,729, against 1,758 in the preceding year. The Police were employed in the investigation of 86, or 3·15 per cent., of these cases, against 105, or 5·97 per cent., in 1892. Non-cognizable offences.

Processes were issued in 2,724 cases to 5,440 persons, against 1,707 cases and 3,803 persons respectively in 1892. Five thousand four hundred and forty persons were brought before the Courts, against 3,916 in 1892. Of these, 3,145 were discharged after appearance, and 2,210 were convicted, leaving 85 awaiting trial, as compared with 73 at the close of the year.

65. The table given below shows the details of crime under this head, and the results of the Police operations in detection and suppression in the principal towns of the district:— Thefts, Robberies, and House-breaking.

Towns.	Population.	Offences reported.		Persons punished.		Value of property			
						Stolen.		Recovered.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
						R	R	R	R
Ajmere . . .	68,843	206	219	108	100	12,556	19,505	2,387	5,611
Beawar . . .	20,978	71	51	54	40	5,594	2,859	4,574	784
Nasirabad . .	21,710	36	37	18	27	1,784	2,305	660	237
Kekri . . .	7,100	4	5	3	5	795	48	743	48
Pushkar . .	17,131	21	17	14	9	1,129	157	1,055	95
Total .	135,762	338	329	197	181	21,858	24,874	9,419	6,775

66. Ajmere is the only town of those named in which there was any appreciable increase of crime.

67. The total value of the property stolen was estimated at R24,874, against 21,858 in 1892, and that of the property recovered at R6,775 against 9,419.

Cattle theft.

68. The number of these cases fell from 87 in 1892 to 64 during the year under report, *viz.*, from 45 to 32 in Ajmere, and 42 to 32 in Merwara. This may fairly be attributed to the special efforts noted in last year's report as devoted to the suppression of this form of crime.

Surveillance.

69. The total number of persons under Police surveillance at the end of 1893 was 453 in Ajmere and 185 in Merwara, as compared with 383 and 209 respectively when 1892 closed.

General Remarks.

70. The figures presented in this report show that there was considerably less crime in Ajmere-Merwara in 1893 than in 1892. This is attributed partly to greater care in patrolling, partly to increased surveillance, and partly to the diminished incentive to crime owing to favourable seasons and cheap grain. The number of offences committed by professional offenders (which are naturally the most difficult of detection) was large as compared with those perpetrated by ordinary villagers. The reduction in crime may also be to some extent the effect of the exemplary punishment awarded to old offenders, and the special efforts directed against particular classes of crime such as cattle stealing and high-road cheating.

71. The conduct and discipline of the force were generally good. But an exception must be made in regard to the Nasirabad Thana, which has provoked unfavourable criticism more than once of late. Bad feeling has gradually grown up among some members of the force there, and this has evinced itself in various ways inimical to the furtherance of justice and of the public interests. Special measures are being taken to correct this state of things, and an early improvement will soon, it is hoped, be apparent. The proceedings of Sub-Inspector Ram Dial, of the Bhinae Circle, and Sub-Inspector Abdul Karim Khan, of Kekri, provoked unfavourable comment from the Judicial Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in connection with a case in which certain subjects of Marwar were robbed within the limits of the Ajmere District. The case was tried by the Court of Vakils, and the two Sub-Inspectors were fined respectively R30 and R15. The balance of the fine of R75 imposed on the district has been debited, as ordered, to Police contingencies. The Durbars adjoining Ajmere-Merwara gave their usual assistance in 1893, with markedly good results in the case of some Bavri offenders who were punished by the aid of the Marwar officials. Proposals have been submitted for extending the system of co-operation between the Native State authorities and our own.

72. The Ajmere Municipal Police Force which, as noted in last year's report, has hitherto been too weak, is being strengthened during the current year by the addition of 6 Head Constables and 31 Constables, at a cost to the Municipality of about R3,930 a year.

73. Recommendations have been made for raising the pay of the 2nd grade Sowars from R20 to R22, which is the rate paid in the North-Western Provinces. This, if sanctioned, will cost Government R480 a year.

74. The system of anthropometry has not yet been introduced in the Ajmere Jail.

75. No bad results have been noticed from the clemency of Government in releasing the grain rioters of September 1891 before the expiration of their sentences of imprisonment.

76. The health of the force was fair. The number of hospital admissions went up to 268, against 232 in 1892. But there were only 6 deaths, against 15 in the previous year.

77. There were 3 cases of gambling in 1893, against 5 in 1892; 17 excise cases, against 30 in the previous year; and 10 opium cases, against 24. There were no cases under the "Age of Consent" Act.

78. There were 5 cases of stealing Government rifles, all of which occurred at Nasirabad. The ten rifles stolen have all been discovered in the Gurgaon District of the Punjab. The offenders apparently belong to the Utman Khel tribe in Afghanistan.

79. The obsolete weapons and ammunition referred to in last year's report have been sold by the permission of the Government of India to the Jhallawar Darbar. The number of Baoris prosecuted to conviction in 1893 was 9, as compared with 16 in 1892. The Chanda Fund is low, but the Clothing Fund is in a flourishing condition.

80. Sub-Inspector Lalji, of the Masuda Circle, deserves special remark for his good services during the past year.

2. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

81. The number of offences reported was 5,858, against 4,853 in 1892. No satisfactory explanation of this increase has been received, but the figures are not abnormally high.

82. Of the 5,858 cases reported during the year, 342 complaints, against 171 in the preceding year, and 399 in 1891 were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 283, as compared with 116 in the preceding year, and 197 in 1891 were struck off the register as false. These figures indicate that the Courts still fail to take sufficient advantage of the provisions of sections 202 and 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Their attention has, however, been directed to the subject both in Ajmere and Merwara.

The cases returned as true numbered 5,233, against 4,566 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 667. Of the 5,233 true cases, 3,950 occurred in Ajmere and 1,283 in Merwara. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 3,139 and 1,427, respectively.

83. The number of offences reported during each of the last five years is entered in the subjoined statement:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Ajmere	4,710	4,573	3,235	3,386	4,484
Merwara	1,436	1,418	1,636	1,467	1,374
TOTAL	6,146	5,991	4,871	4,853	5,858

84. These figures show that the offences reported in 1893 were more than a thousand in excess of those reported during 1892. The increase in crime is explained as partly due to the recovery of the people from the depression of the scarcity of 1890—92. But this cause inadequately accounts for the difference, the reasons for which must be sought elsewhere. The returns for 1891 and 1892 were unusually low, and those for 1893 are not excessive when compared with those of 1889 and 1890.

Offences affecting the human body (Chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code) increased from 788 in 1892 to 979 during 1893. Offences against property (Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code) show a decrease, numbering only 746 during the year 1893, against 831 in 1892. Offences under other provisions of the Code numbered 259, against 188 in 1892.

Offences under special and local laws numbered 3,249, against 2,728 in 1892, showing an increase of 521. In Ajmere these offences rose from 1,855 in 1892 to 2,478 in 1893. The increase is attributed to greater energy in prosecuting offenders on the part of the Municipal authorities and their Police; but it is partly owing no doubt to the indifference engendered by the unduly lenient sentences which are often passed by Honorary Magistrates in cases of public nuisance. The attention of the Honorary Magistrates has again been drawn to this point, which was noticed in the report for 1892.

The provisions of section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) were extended to the villages of Sawar and Bandanwara during the year under review, and this fact also accounts to a certain extent for the increase referred to above.

There were 43 cases under the Salt Act, XII of 1882, against 31 in the preceding year and 75 in 1891.

85. The following table gives the usual details and classification of crime during the past two years:—

Offences.	True offences reported.		Cases brought to trial.		Persons under trial during the year including those pending from previous year.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Murder	1	2	1	2	3	2
Attempt to murder	3	3	3	3	4	3
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2	2	1	2	3	6
Causing death by rash or negligent act	...	1	...	1	...	1
Kidnapping	5	1	5	1	18	1
Rape	1	3	1	2	1	2
Unnatural offences	1	1	...	1	...	2
Robbery	3	2	3	2	7	6
Dacoity	1	4	1	4	1	18
Criminal trespass	215	203	214	203	365	372
Theft	386	296	386	296	604	430
Hurt	147	208	147	208	344	520
Assault and use of criminal force	615	745	615	745	1,999	2,246
Mischief	51	102	51	102	100	246
Public nuisances	1,028	1,801	1,028	1,801	1,067	1,903
Salt cases under Act XII of 1882	31	43	31	43	55	67
Other offences	2,076	1,816	2,079	1,816	2,753	2,636
Total	4,566	5,233	4,566	5,232	7,324	8,461
In Magisterial Courts	...	5,214	4,543	5,213	7,246	8,435
In Sessions Court	...	19	23	19	78	26
Total	...	5,233	4,566	5,232	7,324	8,461

86. Of the total number of cases brought to trial 62·10 per cent., against 59·74 in 1892, and 50·88 per cent. in 1891, related to offences under the Police Act and Special and Local Laws, and 14·24, against 13·47 per cent., were cases of simple assault. Two hundred and ninety-six cases of theft were tried during 1893, as against 386 in the preceding year.

The number of miscellaneous cases dealt with during the year by the various Criminal Courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure was 77, involving 129 persons, against 64 cases and 90 persons in 1892.

87. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of and persons tried by the various Criminal Courts during the past two years:—

	Ajmere.				Merwara.				Total.			
	Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
District Magistrates. Enhanced powers under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary powers	38	106	87	167	70	89	125	176	108	195	212	343
Paid 1st Class Magistrates	1,193	1,042	1,950	1,776	93	...	156	...	1,286	1,042	2,106	1,776
Paid 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates	331	529	468	993	497	492	951	847	828	1,021	1,419	1,840
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	1,586	2,297	2,553	3,586	767	696	915	842	2,353	2,993	3,468	4,428
Unpaid Magistrates sitting on bench	7	7	10	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	10	16
Total (Magistrates)	3,155	3,981	5,068	6,538	1,427	1,277	2,147	1,865	4,582	5,258	7,215	8,403
Sessions Court	21	15	88	18	2	3	6	3	23	18	94	21
Grand Total	3,176	3,996	5,156	6,556	1,429	1,280	2,153	1,868	4,605	5,276	7,309	8,424

88. The figures tabulated above show an increase of 671 in the total number of cases disposed of when compared with the figures of 1892. The total number of persons tried rose from 7,309 in 1892 to 8,424 in 1893, showing an increase of 1,115.

89. Of the 5,276 cases disposed of, 2,258, against 2,222 in 1892, were decided by stipendiary Magistrates; 3,000, against 2,360, by the Honorary Magistrates; and 18, against 23, cases were tried by the Sessions Judge.

90. The number of accused persons who appeared before the various Courts (including those tried in the Sessions Court) was 8,522, against 7,456 in the preceding year. Of these 4, against 37, either died, escaped, or were transferred to Courts beyond the district, 3,589, against 2,780, were discharged or acquitted, and 4,799, against 4,497, were convicted. The number of acquittals is still disproportionately high. Thirty-six persons were committed or referred to higher tribunals and 94 persons remained under trial at the close of the year under review, as compared with 105 persons at the end of 1892.

91. The percentage of persons convicted to the total number dealt with during the year was 56·96, against 61·52 in 1892, and that of persons acquitted or discharged was 42·60, against 38·03 in the preceding year. These figures of acquittal or discharge, although higher than in 1891 and 1892, show an improvement when compared with those of 1887, 1888, and 1889, when the corresponding percentage was 60·96, 59·82, and 56·70 respectively. The percentage of 1890 was 50·18.

92. Twenty-six persons were under trial in the Sessions Court during the year, against 96 in the previous year. Of these 7 were acquitted, 13 were convicted, 5 awaited their trial at the end of the year, and 1 was committed to take his trial before the High Court at Allahabad. In no case was a sentence of capital punishment awarded during the year. In one case the accused was sentenced to transportation for life. No mail robbery occurred.

93. The average duration of each case disposed of by the Magistrates was 6·51, against 6·79 in the year 1892, and 7·13 in 1891, and by the Sessions Court 22·95, against 27·04 in the preceding year, and 37·62 in 1891. Taking the two districts as a whole, the average duration shows a considerable improvement. The increase in the Courts of the District Magistrate of Ajmere, Extra Assistant Commissioner, II Grade, the Honorary Magistrate, Bandanwara, and the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Ajmere, is comparatively slight and needs no special notice. Average duration.

94. The total number of witnesses examined during the year by the various Magistrates was 7,785, against 7,258 in 1892. Of these 7,028 were discharged after one day's attendance, 486 after two days', 217 after three days', and 54 were detained for four days and more, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 6,626, 375, 179, and 78. Witnesses.

One hundred and five witnesses, against 195, attended the Sessions Court during the year 1893. Of these 57 were detained for one day, 47 for two days, and only 1 for three days.

95. Details of the punishments inflicted during the year 1893 are given below:— Punishments.

Class of Courts.	Transportation for life.	Persons sentenced to Imprisonment. Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Fine. With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Whipping. In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Security to be of good behaviour.
District Magistrates	...	...	68	6	13	92	6	14	12	22	15
First Class Magistrates	...	4	174	3	39	635	9	53	33	19	9
Paid 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates	...	4	224	12	74	512	2	12	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	91	10	71	2,794	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Court	1	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	8	569	31	199	4,033	17	79	45	41	24
Figures for 1892	1	22	865	53	211	3,396	8	87	27	39	9

96. Six hundred and eight persons were sentenced to imprisonment, against 940 in the preceding year. One hundred and twenty-five, or 20·56 per cent., were sentenced to terms of

imprisonment for fifteen days and under; 384, or 63·16 per cent., for periods varying from sixteen days to six months; 80, or 13·16 per cent., for periods between six months and two years; 17, or 2·79, were sentenced to terms of seven years and under; and 2 were sentenced to ten years. In only one case was the accused sentenced to transportation for life.

97. Four thousand two-hundred and thirty-two persons were fined, against 3,607 in 1892. In 4,019, or 94·97 per cent., of the cases the amount of fine in each case was under R10, and in 213, or 5·03 per cent., it exceeded R10, but was less than R500. The aggregate amount of the fines imposed was R10,403 and of fines realized R8,200; while the total amount paid as compensation was R104. The figures for 1892 were R8,980, R6,786, and R636 respectively.

98. Ninety-six persons were sentenced to be whipped during the year under review, against 95 in the preceding year, 461 in 1891, and 93 in 1890. The reason for the abnormal increase in this form of sentence during the year 1891 was explained in paragraph 84 of the report for the year 1891-92 as due to the grain riot cases of September 1891. Thirty-five were sentenced to receive 10 stripes and under, 44 to more than 10 but less than 20, and 17 to more than 20 but less than 30 stripes. The sentences of whipping in the case of two boys were commuted to detention in the Reformatory Ward.

It will be seen that of the total number of persons convicted during the year 1893, namely, 4,841, 1·98 per cent. were whipped, against 2·33 in 1892.

99. The number of persons ordered to find or give security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour rose from 76 in 1892 to 104 in 1893. Six persons were imprisoned in default of finding security for good behaviour, as against 23 persons in 1892.

Appeals.

100. Appealable sentences by the Magistrates were passed on 3,814 persons, against 3,512 in 1892; 485 persons preferred appeals, against 661 in the previous year. Of these 210, against 411, came before the Sessions Court, and 275, against 250, before the Courts of District Magistrates.

101. The subjoined table shows in detail the appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court:—

Courts from whose orders appeals were made.	Number of persons.							
	Appellants.			In whose appeal sentence or order was confirmed after hearing the appellants.	In whose appeals sentence or order was reduced or otherwise altered.	In whose appeal sentence or order passed by Lower Court was reversed.	Whose appeals were rejected summarily.	Whose appeals remained pending on the 31st December 1893.
	Whose appeals were pending from 1892.	Who preferred appeals in 1893.	Total.					
District Magistrate, Ajmere	...	30	30	2	1	...	27	...
District Magistrate, Merwara	...	42	42	4	1	2	35	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad	...	17	17	1	1	1	14	...
Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere	8	70	78	9	4	11	52	2
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade	2	14	16	2	1	...	13	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade	3	24	27	2	1	1	21	2
Total	13	197	210	20	9	15	162	4
Figures for 1892	3	408	411	24	32	27	315	13

102. Of the appeals disposed of, 77·14, against 76·64 per cent. in the preceding year, were rejected summarily. In 9·52, against 5·84 per cent., the sentence or order passed by the Lower Court was confirmed, and in 11·43, against 14·35 per cent., the sentence or order was either reduced, reversed or otherwise modified. Four appeals, against 13 in the previous year, remained pending at the close of the year.

103. Of the 275 appeals which came before the District Magistrates, 160 were in the Ajmere District, and 115 in Merwara; the corresponding figures in 1892 were 144 and 106 respectively. In 215 appeals the sentence or order passed by the Lower Court was confirmed, and in 54 appeals such order or sentence was either reduced or reversed. In one appeal proceedings were quashed, and in one new trial a further enquiry was ordered. Four appeals remained pending at the close of the year.

104. The Sessions Judge specially called for and examined the proceedings of Magistrates in 39 cases involving the same number of persons. In 30 cases the proceedings were returned without interference. Six cases were sent up to the High Court on the revision side. In 2 cases sentence was reversed, and 1 case remained pending at the close of the year.

105. Before the Magistrates of Ajmere-Merwara there were 36 cases involving 42 persons, against 27 cases and 34 persons in 1892, accused of offences committed within the Rajputana Railway limits. Twenty persons were charged with theft, 4 with criminal breach of trust, 3 with receiving stolen property, 7 under the Railway Act, and 8 with other offences. Of the 42 persons accused 37 were convicted, 4 acquitted or discharged, and 1 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of those convicted 14 were sentenced to imprisonment without fine, 10 were fined only, and the remaining 13 were whipped. The term of imprisonment awarded to 11 persons was six months and under, and in the case of 3 the term exceeded six months, but did not exceed two years. Railway Jurisdiction.

106. The aggregate amount of fine imposed in Railway cases during the year was R106, against R166 in 1892, while the amount recovered was R129, including balances of the previous years.

107. During the year under review no Railway case came up for trial in the Court of the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara exercising the powers of Sessions Judge.

108. Thirteen appeals from the orders of the Magistrates exercising jurisdiction within the Rajputana-Malwa Railway limits outside Ajmere-Merwara came before the Sessions Court. Of these 12 were disposed of and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 13 appeals 12 were summarily rejected.

109. The Courts remained the same as in 1892, except that to relieve in some measure the press of judicial work the Income Tax Assessor was invested with the powers of a Magistrate 2nd class, during the latter part of the year. He disposed of 55 cases during the period of about four months. One of the Naib Tehsildars of Ajmere was also invested during the year with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class. General remarks.

110. As already noted, the provisions of section 34 of the Police Act were extended to the villages of Sawar and Bandanwara, the sanitary condition of which is said to have improved in consequence.

111. A comparative table is appended showing the number of cases of different classes of crime during the last five years.

Nature of Crime.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Remarks.
Murder	4	7	5	1	2	
Attempt to murder	2	...	2	3	3	
Culpable homicide	...	2	1	1	2	
Kidnapping	6	3	4	5	1	
Rape	1	3	...	1	2	
Unnatural offence	2	3	...	...	1	
Robbery	2	2	8	3	2	
Dacoity	1	...	16	1	4	
Criminal trespass	199	170	213	214	203	
Theft	412	303	390	386	296	
Hurt	314	273	232	147	208	
Assault	1,280	1,061	754	615	745	
Mischief	213	143	70	51	102	
Nuisance	1,139	1,255	1,191	1,028	1,801	
Salt offences	19	120	75	31	43	
Other offences	1,664	1,643	1,315	2,079	1,816	
Causing death by rash or negligent act	...	...	...	...	1	
Total	5,258	4,988	4,276	4,566	5,232	

3. JAIL.

112. The year 1893 in the history of the Ajmere Jail Administration was satisfactory. The jail population was small. The health of the prisoners was excellent. Their conduct on the whole was good. The total cost of management and cost per head were low.

Population.

113. The details of the prison population according to the classes of prisoners are set forth in the following table for comparison with the figures for the previous year :—

Class of prisoner.	Population.		Daily average.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Convicts	1,444	1,085	417·85	314·54
Under-trial	535	560	16·06	21·53
Civil	8	10	·64	1·03
Total	1,987	1,655	434·55	337·10

The daily average, namoly, 337·10, is lower than any year since 1874. During the year under review 751 convicts and 518 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the jail, as against 1,027 convicts and 465 under-trial prisoners in 1892. The total number of civil prisoners rose from 8 in 1892 to 10 in 1893.

The average daily population declined from 417·85 in 1892 to 314·54 during 1893 in the case of convicts. It rose, however, from 16·06 to 21·53 in that of under-trial prisoners.

No prisoners were transferred to the Agra Jail. In 1892 the number of prisoners so transferred was 161. There was no overcrowding at Ajmere.

Disposal of convicts.

114. There were 334 prisoners in the jail on 1st January 1893, and, as already stated, 751 were received during the year, making a total of 1,085. Of these 46 (the same number as in 1892) were released on appeal, 677 on expiry of sentence, and 49 were released under the remission rules; 4 prisoners (against 12 in 1892) died, leaving 309 in jail at the close of the year.

Religion: Classification of convicts.

115. Of the newly admitted convicts (*viz.*, 751), 3 were Christians, 187 Muhammadans, and 561 Hindus.

Age.

116. 4·26 per cent. of the convicts admitted into the jail during the year were under 16 years of age, 81·62 per cent. between 16 and 40, 12·12 from 40 to 60 years, and 2·00 were over 60 years of age.

Previous occupation.

117. The following table shows the occupation of the male prisoners prior to their admission into the jail :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Public servants	48	42	44
Professional persons	172	299	245
Domestic servants	56	56	37
Agriculturists	320	448	438
Traders	57	78	54
Miscellaneous	45	42	64
Total	698	965	882

Of the 53 females admitted during the year, 4 were prostitutes, 8 widows, 4 were unmarried and 37 were married women. These is nothing abnormal in these figures.

Nature and length of sentences.

118. Of the newly admitted convicts 676 (or 90·01 per cent.) were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 44 (or 5·86 per cent.) to simple imprisonment. In the case of 9 prisoners solitary confinement was awarded with rigorous imprisonment, while 22 prisoners were sentenced to be whipped in addition to rigorous imprisonment. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 25 and 14.

Of the 751 prisoners admitted into the jail during the year 299 (or 39·81 per cent.) were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month, 311 (or 41·41 per cent.) were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding one month but less than six months in each case, 68 (or 9·06 per cent.) to terms over six months but not exceeding one year, 35 (or 4·66 per cent.) to imprisonment exceeding one year but not exceeding two years, 36 (or 4.79 per cent.) to over two years but not exceeding ten years, and the remaining 2 (or ·27 per cent.) to

transportation for life. As in 1892, no capital sentence was awarded during the year. The increased proportion of long sentences is due chiefly to the more careful observance of the rules regarding the severe punishment of habitual offenders.

119. There were 263 admissions for thefts as compared with 393 in the preceding year. One hundred and twenty-three persons were imprisoned for house-trespass or house-breaking, against 152 in 1892. Ninety-seven prisoners were convicted of receiving retaining stolen property as compared with 129 in the previous year. Nature of crimes.

120. The total number (*viz.*, 136) of the previously convicted prisoners incarcerated during the year shows a falling off of 8 when compared with the figures of the previous year, but the ratio per cent. of re-convictions to the total admissions was higher, being 18·11 against 14·02 in the year 1892. Re-convictions.

Of the 136 re-convicted prisoners, 78 had one former conviction against each of them, 25 had two, and 33 more than two previous convictions, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 94, 20, and 30.

121. The male juvenile prisoners admitted during the year numbered 31 against 53 in 1892. Including the 11 boys remaining from the preceding year, there were altogether 42 prisoners of this class during 1893. Of these 31 were released and 11 remained in the juvenile ward on the 31st December 1893. Juvenile prisoners.

Their daily average fell from 15·21 in 1892 to 8·56 in 1893.

The conduct of the juvenile prisoners was generally good. They were trained in carpentry and smith's work as usual. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were also taught. Their food and clothing underwent no change.

The health of the boys in the reformatory ward was very good. Only one boy was admitted into the hospital against 5 in the preceding year. None of them died. The legal objections to the transfer of juveniles from the Ajmere Jail to the Reformatory at Bareilly referred to in the last report have since been removed by the recent amendment of the Prisoners Act, V of 1871. But there are at present no juveniles in the jail under sentence for more than two years. So none of them is eligible for transfer.

122. The conduct of the prisoners was not so good as in the preceding year. The number of jail offences committed during the year rose from 37 to 49. The ratio per cent. of the convicts punished to the daily average number increased from 8·85 in 1892 to 15·58 in 1893. Of the 49 offenders 47 were males and 2 females. 40·82 per cent. of the offences were committed in respect of work. Twenty-two prisoners (including 2 females) were punished with solitary confinement for breaches of jail discipline, 20 against 9 in the preceding year were awarded corporal punishment, and the remaining 7 were punished in other ways. Most of the cases of flogging were due to prisoners refusing to work. The number of corporal punishments inflicted calls for special remark, having regard to the well-known policy of the Government of India in this respect. The observations of the Superintendent of the Jail are therefore extracted *in extenso* :— Conduct and discipline of convicts.

"Several of the cases of flogging were due to prisoners refusing to work, and the floggings were only administered after warning, solitary cells, etc., were tried in vain. Some floggings were given to stop an epidemic of self-mutilation by corrosive acids as an excuse to avoid work. Flogging.

"Some boys were flogged on the hands for playing tricks on a Barkandaz. They hid some ordure in a hole and then told him tobacco was hidden there. When he dug up the contents he found his hands covered with ordure. I had to make an example of the ringleaders. A somewhat similar offence was committed by an adult prisoner and I flogged him and another prisoner who was proved to have given false evidence in the case.

"I try as much as possible to avoid flogging, but it is the only punishment that has a deterrent effect in serious cases. Prisoners sentenced by the Courts to the treadmill much prefer the solitary cells even on reduced diet."

The Superintendent has been specially addressed on the subject of corporal punishments, and has been asked to explain whence the prisoners obtain the corrosive acid referred to in his report.

123. No prisoner escaped during the year under review. The one prisoner shown as remaining uncaptured at the end of the previous year is still at large. Escapes.

124. The Jail Superintendent reports that education amongst the adult prisoners is of very little use. The Inspector of Schools in his report of the inspection of the Jail School for 1893 has expressed his concurrence in the opinion of the Jail Commission of 1889 given in Chapter XIII of their report, that, with the exception of juveniles, it is useless to attempt the Education.

education of convicts. Statement No. VII, to which the Commission refers, has been discontinued in the North-Western Provinces, and has been returned blank for Ajmere. Proposals for abandoning the attempt in this jail, and for dispensing with the services of a salaried jail teacher, are under preparation.

86·42 per cent. of the prisoners admitted during the year were unable to read or write, the females being all illiterate. 9·58 per cent. could read, but not well. Only 4 per cent. could read or write creditably.

Food.

125. The scale of diet prescribed for each class of prisoners underwent no change during the year under report. But the Civil Surgeon (Superintendent of Jail) considers that the diet scale for under-trial prisoners is deficient, and a proposal to raise it from 8 chattacks to 10 chattacks per diem in accordance with the scale in the North-Western Provinces is under consideration.

Clothing.

126. No change was made in the prison clothing. The aloe-fibre bedding, which was introduced in 1892 at the instance of the Inspector-General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces, has worn well.

127. 56·73 per cent. of the convicts sentenced to labour were occupied on jail manufactures as compared with 64·09 per cent. in the previous year, and 40·75 against 33·17 per cent. were engaged on prison duty, while 2·45 against 2·74 were exempted from labour on the ground of ill-health and infirmity.

The total profits accruing from the jail manufactory diminished from R4,286-3-0 to R3,591-2-0. This was due to the diminished jail population. But the average cash earning per head rose from R10-6-0 in 1892 to R11-8-0 in 1893.

Expenditure.

128. The subjoined statement shows the gross and average expenditure in guarding, and maintaining the prisoners during the year 1893 as compared with the previous year :—

Heads.	1892.		1893.	
	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	Cost per head.
	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.
Rations	10,118	23 7 5	4,961	14 12 2
Establishment	9,123	20 15 11	8,793	26 1 4
Guards	1,560	3 9 5	1,560	4 10 1
Hospital Charges	533	1 3 7	369	1 1 6
Clothing Charges	972	2 3 10	938	2 12 8
Contingencies	6,730	15 7 10	673	1 15 11
TOTAL	29,100	66 15 5	17,294	51 4 10
Add expenditure on buildings debited to Public Works Department.	917	2 1 9	6,936	20 9 2
Add amount spent by the Magistrates for guarding and maintaining under-trial prisoners.	...	...	1,363	...
GRAND TOTAL	30,017	69 1 2	25,593	71 14 0

The cost per prisoner fell under all heads except "Establishment," "Guards," and "Clothing," which show a slight increase in percentage. This is due to the reduced jail population. A great economy, *viz.*, R5,157, was effected in the cost of rations, grain having been very cheap.

The head "Contingencies" also shows a decrease of over R6,000, owing to which the average cost per prisoner fell from R10-6-5 in 1891 and R15-7-10 in 1892 to R1-15-11 in 1893. This difference is due to the omission in 1893 of the charges connected with the up-keep of Native State prisoners transferred from Ajmere to the Agra Jail in the North-Western Provinces. Hitherto the receipts and charges on account of these prisoners have been included in the accounts of Ajmere Jail. But in 1893 this system was discontinued, as the Comptroller of India Treasuries arranged that these accounts would be settled with the North-Western Provinces Government.

The excess in expenditure on public works was caused by the erection of new workshops and the extension of the Foy-Sagar water-supply to the jails. This measure relieves the jail, of which the water-supply has long been precarious, from all practical danger of a water-famine. Owing to the failure in 1892-93 of the wells on which the jail has hitherto been dependent,

the utmost inconvenience was experienced, and probably the health of the prisoners was to some extent affected. The extra well in the Mir Shah Ali Bagh, which was borrowed from the Municipality in 1891, has been given back.

The sum of R1,363 entered as expended by Magistrates for guarding and maintaining under-trial prisoners includes the lock-ups at Ajmere, Nasirabad, and Beawar. This year it has been shown separately in accordance with the procedure followed in the North-Western Provinces. In former years it was entered under the heads "Rations," "Guards," and "Miscellaneous Contingencies."

129. The net cost to Government of this jail for the past two years is shown below:—

Year.	Total gross expenditure.	Deduct.			Net cost of the Jail to Government.
		Amount received from Native States.	Surplus from factory operations exclusive of outstanding bills and stock in hand.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R
1892	30,017	2 562	4,286	6,848	23,169
1893	25,593	4,043	3,591	7,634	17,959
Difference	−4,424	+1,481	−695	+786	−5,210

Of the sum of R9,825 (against R2,562 in 1892) recovered from Native States on account of the diet expenses of their prisoners confined in the Ajmere Jail, R5,782 were credited to the North-Western Provinces Government and the balance, R4,043, to the Ajmere-Merwara Administration.

Health of prisoners.

130. The general health of the prisoners was very good.

The statement appended below shows the state of health of prisoners on admission and release:—

Number discharged during the year.	State of health.	On admission to jail.	On release from jail.	Number who neither gained nor lost weight.	Number who gained weight.	Number who lost weight.
772	Good	529	684	272	456	44
	Indifferent	225	85			
	Bad	18	3			

The total number of patients admitted into the jail hospital fell from 153 in 1892 to 83 during the year under report.

The daily average number of prisoners under treatment stood at 5·20 against 6·19 in 1892. The ratio per cent. of admissions into the hospital to the daily average number of prison population was 1·54 against 1·42 in 1892.

The number of deaths which occurred during 1893 was 4 against 12 in 1892, 11 in 1891, and 3 in 1890. The causes of death were anæmia, dysentery, chronic bronchitis, and pneumonia.

There were no epidemics, and no necessity for imposing quarantine.

General remarks.

131. Surgeon-Major Pank held the office of Jail Superintendent till 24th March 1893, when he was relieved by Surgeon-Major D. ffrench Mullen. During the absence of the latter on three months' privilege leave from 26th July to 29th October 1893, the office was held by Surgeon-Captain Chaytor-White.

132. Sir John Tyler, the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, inspected the Ajmere Jail in August 1893 and reported favourably on its condition and management. He made extensive recommendations for reform and improvement in almost every department. These are being considered *seriatim*, and proposals will be submitted for approval as soon as the arrangements have been worked out. Some of them, such as the erection of bathing platforms, the improvement of the flooring of the jail barracks, and the repairs of the guards' quarters, have already been taken in hand. Moreover, the services of a Darogah specially recommended by the Honourable Dr. Lethbridge have been recently obtained from the Government of Lower Bengal.

133. The Inspector-General of Jails, Madras, who visited the Ajmere Jail on the 28th December 1892 in connection with the carpet industry, made the following remarks in the Jail Visitors' Book:—

"Visited the jail and was shown all parts of it. The carpet manufacture is a speciality of great beauty and value, and it alone renders the jail well worth a visit. The health of the prisoners appears to be wonderfully good, and this is one of the best possible tests of careful and successful management."

134. Since the close of the year the services of the Darogah Maya Dass have been lent temporarily to the Marwar Durbar to reorganise the new State Jail. The Naib Darogah was transferred to the Kotah Jail. These demands from the Native States emphasize the necessity of keeping the Ajmere Jail at a high standard of excellence.

135. The mark system of partial remission of sentences for good conduct under the rules prescribed by the Government of India was observed, as usual, during 1893.

4. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits instituted.

136. The total number of Civil suits including reviews and cases remanded or revived which were instituted during the year 1893 numbered 9,426 against 7,556 in 1892. There was an increase of 1,834 in Ajmere and 36 in Merwara. The number of suits filed in the Courts of ordinary Civil jurisdiction was 3,719 against 2,840 in 1892, and in the Courts of Small Causes 5,707 against 4,716. Thus there was an increase of 991 suits in the Courts of Small Causes, and of 879 suits in those of ordinary jurisdiction. The increase is probably correctly ascribed to the return of prosperity in the country, and the recovery of the people from the effects of the scarcity of 1890-92.

Nature of suits.

137. Eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four new suits were instituted in 1893 against 7,018 in 1892 and 7,296 in 1891. Of these 8,054 or 90·97 per cent., against 91·47 per cent. in 1892, were suits for money or moveables, 605 or 6·83 against 4·27 per cent. revenue suits, and 195 or 2·20 against 4·24 per cent. title and other suits.

Of the 8,054 suits for money or moveables 49·01 per cent. were brought on written obligations, 11·22 on unwritten obligations, 27·91 on accounts stated, 5·46 were for goods sold, and 6·40 per cent. were suits relating to other claims. Compared with the figures of the previous year the returns show an increase under all classes excepting suits based on written and unwritten obligations.

Of every hundred revenue suits 97 (against 70 in 1892) were for the recovery of arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease. The corresponding figures for 1891 were 79·64.

Of the title and other suits about 39 per cent. against 56 per cent. in 1892 were for immoveable property.

Value of suits.

138. The total value of the subject-matter of the suits instituted during the year was R7,95,772 against R5,35,334 in 1892 and R4,78,805 in 1891—a remarkable increase.

In 16·20 per cent. of the suits the value did not exceed R100, in 71·81 per cent. it was R50 or under, and in 10·39 per cent. it was above R100 and less than 500. In 68 suits the value of the subject-matter ranged between R500 and R1,000. In 59 suits the value was R5,000 or under, and in 9 suits the value was R10,000 or under. In 4 cases the value exceeded R10,000, and in only 2 suits as in 1892 the value could not be estimated in money.

Disposal of suits.

139. The total number of suits disposed of during the past two years by the various Civil Courts is shown below:—

Courts.		Total number of suits for disposal.		Total number of suits disposed of.		Suits pending at the close of the year.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Small Cause Courts	Ajmere	4,541	5,639	4,119	5,175	422	464
	Merwara	516	516	490	495	26	21
Total Small Causes		5,057	6,155	4,609	5,670	448	485
Ordinary Civil Courts.							
Honorary Tribunals	Ajmere	1,113	1,607	920	1,533	193	74
Paid Munsiffs	Ajmere	250	581	219	552	31	29
	Merwara	340	281	321	266	19	15
Paid Subordinate Judges, 1st and 2nd class.	Ajmere	1,494	1,630	1,280	1,402	214	228
	Merwara	107	96	88	76	19	20
Total ordinary Courts	Ajmere	2,857	3,818	2,419	3,487	438	331
	Merwara	447	377	409	342	38	35
Grand Total		8,361	10,350	7,437	9,499	924	851

140. A comparison of the figures of the two years tabulated above shows an improvement in the work of almost all the Courts, the total number of suits pending at the end of the year being 851 as against 924 on the 31st December 1892. This result is the more satisfactory having regard to the fact that the two Additional Subordinate Judges whose services were lent during the scarcity were re-transferred to the Punjab in the autumn of 1892.

Small Cause Courts.

141. The total number of small cause cases for disposal during the year was 6,155 against 5,057, showing an increase of 1,098 cases. Five thousand six hundred and seventy cases were disposed of against 4,609 in the preceding year. Of the total number of suits disposed of 19·06 per cent. were settled without trial against 19·72 per cent. in 1892, 62·61 per cent. against 60·01 per cent. were decided without contest, and 18·33 per cent. against 20·27 per cent. were contested. Of the suits settled without trial 950 against 731 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution. In 82 against 65 cases the plaint was rejected or returned, and in 49 against 113 it was withdrawn with the permission of the Court. Of the uncontested suits 881 against 492 in 1892 were compromised, 1,724 against 1,634 decreed on confession, 730 against 592 decreed *ex parte*, and 11 against 48 dismissed *ex parte*.

Of the contested cases 88·54 per cent. against 83·28 per cent. in the previous year were decided in favour of the plaintiff, and 11·46 against 16·72 per cent. in that of the defendant.

As in the year 1892, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ajmere was assisted by the Registrar of the Court, whose jurisdiction was limited to suits not exceeding R20 and who disposed of 1,987 cases against 1,415 in the preceding year. Thus the Judge himself had to dispose of 2,169 cases, of which 428 were contested.

Ordinary Civil Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

142. Three thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine suits were disposed of in 1893 against 2,828 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,001 suits.

Of the cases disposed of 19·64 per cent. were decided without trial, 60·36 per cent. without contest, and 20 per cent. with contest. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 20·62, 54, and 25·38 respectively.

Of the suits settled without trial 466 or 61·97 per cent. were dismissed for default or absence of prosecution. In 132 cases the plaint was rejected or returned and in 154 cases it was withdrawn with the leave of the Court. Of the uncontested suits 867 against 548 were compromised, 1,187 against 695 decreed on confession, 235 against 252 decreed *ex parte*, and 22 against 32 dismissed *ex parte*.

Arbitration.

143. Of the contested cases 122 against 93 in 1892 were referred to arbitration. Of these 35 were Small Cause Court cases and 87 ordinary Civil suits. 89·35 per cent. of the cases were decided in favour of the plaintiff and 10·65 for the defendant.

Pending suits.

144. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was, as already shown, 851 against 924 in 1892 and 805 in 1891. Of these 485 remained pending in the Courts of Small Causes and 366 in the ordinary Civil Courts.

*Ajmere . .	65
Merwara . .	8
	73

The total number of suits pending at the end of 1893 shows a decrease of 73 * when compared with the number of suits pending at the end of 1892.

Of the 795 cases pending in the Ajmere Courts 97 against 292 suits in 1892 were pending in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, 332 cases were pending in the Small Cause Court, Ajmere, and 132 in the Small Cause Court at Nasirabad. The arrears in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner were reduced considerably during the year under report.

Of the 56 pending suits in Merwara 21 were on the file of the Small Cause Court at Beawar.

Cases pending more than three months numbered 117 against 106 in 1892 and 208 in 1891, namely, 110 in Ajmere and 7 in Merwara. Of these 61 were in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and 26 in that of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade. The remaining 30 cases were pending in other Courts.

Average duration.

145. A comparative statement showing the average duration in contested and uncontested cases disposed of by the various classes of Courts in both districts is subjoined.

Courts.		Average duration, 1892.		Average duration, 1893.	
		Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Small Cause Courts	Ajmere	26·98	20·25	32·60	24·8[illegible]
	Merwara	37·75	35·89	41·77	27·87
Honorary tribunals, Ajmere		73·47	39·99	52·01	35·50
Paid Munsiffs	Ajmere	103·26	28·36	42·65	24·21
	Merwara	50·61	28·11	44·78	26·18
Paid Subordinate-Judges	Ajmere	72·88	44·02	80·61	42·85
	Merwara	160·51	83·32	189·46	110·40
Total	Ajmere	47·93	25·92	47·12	28·83
	Merwara	56·44	37·41	61·05	34·00
Grand Total		49·23	27·19	48·73	29·25

It will be seen that the average duration in contested cases fell from 54·56 days in 1891 and 49·23 in 1892 to 48·73 in 1893, while in uncontested cases it rose from 27·19 in 1892 to 29·25 in 1893. The duration of contested and uncontested suits in the Courts of the Stipendiary Munsiffs (Tehsildars) both in Ajmere and Merwara shows considerable improvement.

The comparatively high average duration of contested and uncontested cases in the Merwara Courts is partly attributable to the same circumstances as that noted last year, that several intricate account cases in which the parties were either residents of Native States or of distant British districts were disposed of during the year under report. Compared with other provinces, however, the returns are not unsatisfactory. The average duration of each contested and uncontested suit disposed of in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1892 was 79 and 34 days respectively, against 48 and 29 days in Ajmere-Merwara during 1893. The local returns also compare favourably with those of the Bombay Courts.

Witnesses.

146. Six thousand six hundred and fifty-six witnesses attended the Courts during the year under review against 5,055 in 1892. Of these 5,987 against 4,504 were allowed to go on the day of their appearance, 341 against 302 were detained for two days, and 328 against 249 for three days or more.

Miscellaneous cases.

147. In the Civil Courts (excepting the Court of the District Judge, for which statistics are given elsewhere) the miscellaneous cases for disposal numbered 504 against 938 in 1892. Of these 438 against 888 were disposed of, leaving 66 pending at the close of the year against 50 at the close of the preceding year. Of these cases the largest number, namely, 24, remained, as last year, pending in the Court of Small Causes at Ajmere.

Of the cases disposed of 121 against 156 were settled without trial, 69 against 59 without contest, and 248 against 673 with contest.

Execution of decrees.

The average duration was 32·72 against 39·43 in Ajmere and 55·34 against 20·04 days in Merwara.

148. The following table shows the number of applications for execution of decrees dealt with during the year under review :—

Courts.		Applications disposed of.					Total amount realized.	
		Total number of applications for disposal.	Transferred to another Court under section 223.	Wholly or partially satisfied.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.	With issue of process.	Without issue of process.
							R	R
Ordinary Civil Courts	Ajmere	7,294	65	3,815	2,302	6,182	98,712	6,942
	Merwara	473	9	286	144	439	7,048	775
Small Cause Courts	Ajmere	10,071	157	5,001	3,725	8,883	34,937	21,514
	Merwara	1,144	...	585	410	995	5,566	1,474
Total	Ajmere	17,365	222	8,816	6,027	15,065	1,33,649	28,456
	Merwara	1,617	9	871	554	1,434	12,614	2,249
Grand Total		18,982	231	9,687	6,581	16,499	1,46,263	30,705
Figures for 1892		11,618	144	5,036	4,138	9,318	1,04,617	39,310
" " 1891		13,062	161	5,606	5,635	11,402	81,518	18,687

The preceding table shows that during the year under review there were 18,982 applications for disposal against 11,618 in 1892; and the number of applications disposed of was 16,499 against 9,318, showing an increase of 7,181. In 9,687 or 58·71 per cent. (against 54·04 per cent. in 1892) of the applications disposed of satisfaction was obtained in full or in part, while 6,581 or 39·89 per cent. against 44·40 per cent. were wholly infructuous.

The total amount realized, namely, R1,76,968, shows an increase of R33,041 when compared with the figures (1,43,927) of the preceding year.

149. The total number of appeals for disposal in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, including those pending from last year, was 77 against 73 in 1892. Appeals.

In Ajmere there were 63 appeals against 58 in 1892 from the decrees of the paid Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, and Munsiffs, and 10 against the same number in 1892 from those of the Honorary Tribunals. In Merwara all the appeals (numbering 4 only) were against the decrees of the paid Munsiffs.

Sixty-five appeals against 56 in 1892 were disposed of, leaving 15 (against 17) pending at the close of the year. Of the 65 appeals 47 were disposed of by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, 14 by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, and 4 by the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.

In 32 appeals the decision of the Lower Courts was confirmed, in 5 it was modified, in 20 it was reversed, and 4 appeals were remanded for further enquiry; 4 appeals were dismissed for default or other reasons.

Of the appeals disposed of 41·54 per cent. were from decrees in suits for money or moveables, 30·77 per cent. in revenue suits and 27·69 per cent. in title or other suits. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 62·50, 3·57, and 33·93 respectively.

The average duration of each appeal was 170·92 days against 51·44 days in 1892. The Court chiefly responsible for this increase is that of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

Three appeals were pending more than three months against 13 at the end of the preceding year.

There were 12 miscellaneous cases against 2 in 1892 before the Lower Appellate Courts. Of these 6 were rejected, 5 decreed, and 1 was dismissed for default.

150. Including 7 cases pending from last year there were 12 applications for declaration of insolvency before the Court of the Subordinate Judge and Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Ajmere. Of these 3 applications were granted, 2 rejected, and 7 remained pending at the close of the year. Insolvency.

151. As in 1892, no suit of original jurisdiction was tried in this Court during the year. Miscellaneous cases, excluding appeals, numbered 135 against 98 in the preceding year, 135 in 1891, 34 in 1890, and 21 in 1889. All of them were disposed of during the year. One hundred and twenty-one out of the 135 cases were contested. District Judge's Court.

The average duration of each case disposed of fell from 27·15 days in 1892 to 22·94 in 1893.

152. The following comparative statement gives the particulars of cases instituted under the Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889 :—

Year.	Number of applications.	Amount of debts for which certificates were applied for.	Amount of debts for which certificates were granted by the Court.	Total amount of fees levied in Court-fee stamps.
		R	R	R
1891	78	1,08,625	1,06,856	2,390
1892	82	52,812	52,812	1,108
1893	149	72,396	71,182	1,528

153. Including 154 pending cases there were altogether 226 Civil and Miscellaneous appeals before the District Judge in 1893 as compared with 187 in 1892. Of these 119 were disposed of against 33 in 1892, leaving 107 cases pending at the close of the year. These appeals, some of which are of very old standing, are gradually being worked off. Appeals.

In 49 regular appeals the decision of the Lower Court was upheld, in 3 appeals it was modified, in 14 it was reversed, 1 appeal was remanded for re-trial, and 4 were dismissed for default or other reasons.

In 13 miscellaneous cases of appeal the appeal was accepted, in 32 it was rejected, 1 was modified, and 2 appeals were remanded for re-trial.

General remarks.

154. The following is the list of Civil Courts which were open in the district during the whole or part of the year 1893 :—

I.—Chief Court of the District.

1. Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara (District Judge).

II.—Subordinate Judges, 1st Class.

1. Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.
2. Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.
3. Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.
4. Judicial Assistant Commissioner.
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.
6. Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

III.—Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class.

1. Cantonment Magistrate of Deoli.
2. Deputy Magistrate of Kekri.
3. Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.

IV.—Paid Munsiffs.

1. Tehsildar of Ajmere.
2. Naib Tehsildar of Ajmere.
3. Tehsildar of Beawar.
4. Naib Tehsildar of Beawar.
5. Tehsildar of Todgarh.
6. Lalla Gopinath, Income Tax Assessor.

V.—Unpaid Tribunals.

Munsiffs.

1. Istimrardar of Sawar.
2. Istimrardar of Kharwa.
3. Istimrardar of Masuda.
4. Istimrardar of Bandanwara.
5. Rao Kesri Singh of Bhinae.

VI.—Courts of Small Causes.

1. Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Ajmere.
2. Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Ajmere.
3. Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, Beawar.
4. Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad, Nasirabad.

VII.—Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, with Appellate powers.

1. Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.
2. Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.
3. Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

The statement above shows that the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, were fewer by two in 1893 than in 1892 owing to the return to the Punjab of Bhai Arjan Singh and Dilawar Ali Shah. On the other hand, there were two more "paid Munsiffs," *viz.*, the Naib Tehsildar of Ajmere, and for a time, the Income Tax Assessor, Munshi Gopinath.

The death of the Raja of Bhinae (whose son is a minor) removed the only Court of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd Class, but added one to the list of unpaid Munsiffs by the appointment of the Raja's uncle, Rao Kesri Singh, with Munsiff's powers.

155. The year is chiefly remarkable for the large increase of business in the Courts, due, as already noticed, to returning prosperity. Having regard to the fact that the services of two valuable Judges were lost to the district, the amount of work disposed of by the Courts, of which most of the presiding officers have also revenue duties, was not unsatisfactory. But the judicial work has been carried on at high pressure, and much time, which could with advantage have been devoted to their more important, namely, their revenue functions, was occupied by officers in endeavouring to keep down their arrears on the Judicial side. This defect in the administration needs consideration and remedial measures.

5. REGISTRATION.

* Registrar, Ajmere-Merwara.
Sub-Registrar, Ajmere.
" Nasirabad.
" Beawar.
" Kekri.
" Todgarh.
" Deoli.

156. The number* and location of offices for the registration of documents in Ajmere-Merwara underwent no change during the year 1893-94. Location of officers.

157. Of the total number of documents registered 64·92 per cent. against 62·69 per cent. in the preceding year passed through the hands of the Sub-Registrar at Ajmere (namely, the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Ajmere), 10·43 and 18·00 per cent. of the registration work was performed by the Sub-Registrars at Nasirabad and Beawar respectively against 9·36 and 20·76 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentage of documents registered at Kekri, Todgarh, and Deoli was 3·71, 1·75, and 1·05 respectively, against 4·35, 1·78, and 0·92 in the previous year. Number of documents registered.

158. The Registrar of Assurances at Ajmere registered two documents. The number was the same in 1892-93.

The total number of documents registered in Books I, III, and IV was 1,392 as compared with 1,486 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of 94. The total in 1891-92 was 1,397.

Of these 1,392 documents, 1,053 as compared with 1,139 in the preceding year belonged to the compulsory class, and 339 against 347 were optional. The ratio of documents of which the registration was compulsory to documents of which the registration was optional comes to 24·35 against 23·35 in 1892-93 and 20·54 in 1891-92.

159. The nature of the documents registered in Books I, III, and IV with the corresponding figures for the previous three years is set forth in the following table:— Nature of documents.

Documents.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
(1) Documents affecting immoveable property . .	1,268	1,200	123 7	1,144
(2) Documents affecting moveable property . .	246	185	231	237
(3) Wills and authorities to adopt . . .	9	12	18	11
Total .	1,523	1,397	1,486	1,392

It will be seen that the number of documents of the three classes specified above, registered during the year, shows a slight decrease as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

160. The number of powers-of-attorney registered rose from 31 in 1892-93 to 35 during the year under review.

161. The total amount of ordinary fees realized from the registration of documents was R2,853 against R3,017 realized during the preceding year. It shows a falling off of R164.

The registration of the compulsory class of documents yielded R2,289 against R2,453 in 1892-93, and that of the optional documents R564 against the same amount in 1892-93.

162. The following table shows the receipts and charges of the Registration Department as compared with the figures of 1892-93:— Receipts and charges.

Head.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Amount unadjusted at the close of the year 1892-93.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Adjusted as shown in the Comptroller's account.	Balance shown in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Receipts.						
Ordinary . .	3,017	2,853	...	2,853	...	...
Extraordinary .	1,250	1,173	12	1,185		
Total .	4,267	4,026	12	4,038	...	...
Expenditure . .	1,555	1,320	...	1,320	...	...
Surplus .	2,712	2,706	12	2,718		

163. The total receipts from fees on the registration of documents (ordinary and extraordinary) amounted to R4,026, showing a decrease of 241 as compared with R4,267 realized

during the preceding year. The falling off is evidently due to the proportionate decrease in the number of documents registered.

164. The total expenditure amounted to R1,320 as compared with R1,555 in the preceding year, showing a saving of R235, which is due to a reduced expenditure on contingencies.

The net receipts amounted to R2,706 against R2,712 in 1892-93 and R2,543 in 1891-92.

165. The total recorded value of the immoveable property transferred by documents registered during the year in the district amounted to R7,34,869 against R8,45,362 in 1892-93 and R7,82,982 in 1891-92.

166. The area of the agricultural land covered by registered sale and mortgage deeds amounted to 1,897 and 2,761 bighas respectively. The corresponding figures for 1892-93 were 2,335 and 4,057 bighas respectively, and in 1891-92 they were 1,913 and 5,057 bighas. The totals for the past year show a satisfactory decrease.

167. The Department has worked satisfactorily, and no point appears to call for special remark. Separate enquiries are being made as to how far the offices of the Sub-Registrars were inspected during the year. The Registrar's report gives no information on this point. Another matter which deserves consideration is the possibility of relieving the officials of the district, and especially the overworked Tehsildars, of their duties as Sub-Registrars by transferring this branch of their work to non-officials, such as Honorary Magistrates or pensioned Government officers, following in this respect the practice of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and other parts of India. A separate communication will be made on this point, if any satisfactory arrangements can be suggested.

6. MUNICIPALITIES.

168. The number of municipalities in Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1893-94 under review remained unchanged, namely, Ajmere, Beawar, and Kekri.

Receipts.

169. The aggregate receipts of the three municipalities amounted to R2,21,751 as compared with R2,70,390 in 1892-93, showing a falling off of R48,639. The decrease, however, is due to the fact that the receipts of the preceding year included R83,303 which were drawn from the Government loan for the Ajmere water-supply, whereas in the year under review a sum of only R5,394 (the whole remaining balance) was drawn. If the loan advances in each year be left out of the account, the receipts of 1893-94 show an increase of no less than R29,270 over those of the preceding year.

170. The total available resources of the three municipalities, including the balances at their credit on the 1st April 1893, and including investments made during the year, amounted to R2,92,224 against R3,16,449 in 1892-93.

Expenditure.

171. The total expenditure of the three municipalities amounted to R2,32,698 against R2,76,976 in 1892-93. The decrease of R44,278 is mainly attributable to reduced outlay on the water-works which had practically been completed in the previous year.

172. The balance including investments to the credit of the municipalities on the 31st March 1894 was R59,526. On the corresponding date in the preceding year it was R39,473. On the 31st March 1892 it was R91,058 and on the same date in 1891 it was R79,350. The details of the balance are given in the margin.

	R
Ajmere	26,160
Beawar	26,956
Kekri	6,410
	59,526

Finances.

173. The following comparative tables exhibit the financial condition of each of the municipalities in 1892-93 and 1893-94 respectively :—

1.—AJMERE.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Opening balance	6,579	8,011	+ 1,432
Income	2,21,961	1,71,553	−50,408
TOTAL	2,28,540	1,79,564	−48,976
Expenditure	2,20,529	1,63,404	−57,125
Closing balance	8,011	16,160	+ 8,149
Add—			
Investment	...	10,000	
Total closing balance	...	26,160	

2.—BEAWAR.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	
Opening balance	35,387	25,853	− 9,534	
Receipts	38,511	40,027	+ 1,516	
Add— Amount invested in Government securities during 1893-94.	...	21,000	+21,000	
Total	73,898	86,880	+12,982	
Expenditure	48,045	59,924	+11,879	R
Closing balance	25,853	26,956*	+ 1,103	* Cash . . 5,956 Investment . 21,000 26,956

3.—KEKRI.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Opening balance	4,093	5,609	+1,516
Receipts	9,918	10,171	+ 253
Total	14,011	15,780	+1,769
Expenditure	8,402	9,370	+ 968
Closing balance	5,609	6,410	+ 801

174. The details of the municipal income showing the various sources from which it was derived in each of the three municipalities are set forth in the subjoined statements.

The octroi taxation, which is the principal source of income, produced ₹1,58,138 (71·31 per cent. of the total receipts) against ₹1,50,675 or 55·72 per cent. of the total receipts realized during 1892-93, and ₹1,40,162 or 39·83 per cent. in 1891-92. In 1890-91 the total was ₹1,58,143.

The percentage of octroi income on the regular ordinary revenues excluding the loan of ₹5,394 shown as drawn from the Treasury on account of water-supply during the year was 73·09 against 80·71 per cent. in the previous year, 60·75 in 1891-92, and 77·03 in 1890-91.

1.—AJMERE.

Heads of service.	Heads.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Percentage on total income of 1893-94.
		R	R	
A 1	Octroi and bonded warehouse	1,08,012	1,15,252	67·18
B 1	Cattle pound	1,270	1,559	0·91
B 2	Hackney carriage licenses	240	321	0·19
C 1	Rent of lands and houses	3,301	4,231	2·47
C 2	Sale-proceeds of lands	25	2,513	1·47
C 3 A	Sale proceeds of nightsoil	358	392	0·23
C 3 B	Conservancy fees	8,175	8,272	4·82
C 3 C	Other conservancy receipts	395	244	0·14
C 6	Revenue from markets	1,998	1,631	0·95
C 8 A	Fees on licenses under section 114 of Regulation V of 1886	38	59	0·03
C 9	Fines under Municipal and other Acts	690	1,437	0·84
E 1	Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	26	252	0·14
E 2 B	Garden income	1,701	2,747	1·60
E 2 C	Sales, miscellaneous	1,400	6,632	3·87
E 2 D	Receipts from Railway Department for the use of municipal water	...	1,596	0·93
E 2 E	Contribution from Railway towards working of water-works	1,433	3,140	1·83
E 2 F	Miscellaneous	1,000	156	0·09
F 2	Loans from Government	83,303	5,394	3·14
F 4 B	Advances other than permanent	1,713	13,133	7·66
F 5	Deposits	6,883	2,592	1·51
	Total	2,21,961	1,71,553	100·00

Receipts, Ajmere Municipality.

175. The octroi receipts in Ajmere City produced R1,09,244 in 1890-91. They were R1,02,384 in 1891-92, and R1,08,012 in 1892-93. The total was R1,15,252 in 1893-94. These figures are inclusive of the bonded warehouse collections. The increase of R7,240 over the receipts in 1892-93 is attributed to the prosperity of the year.

176. The increase of R289 under the head Cattle-pound is said to be due to the fact that all the cattle removed from the district in the late famine have now returned, and the total number in the country has largely increased. Hence a larger number than usual strayed and were impounded.

177. The increase of R930 under the head Rent of lands and houses is partly due to the recovery of arrears and partly to the fact that a larger area of trenching ground than in 1892-93 was let for cultivation.

178. The sale-proceeds of land rose from R25 in 1892-93 to R2,513 in 1893-94. The enhanced receipts under this head are due to the sale of a piece of land situate in the Kaisar Ganj suburb to the Roman Catholic community for the erection of a proposed cathedral and subsidiary buildings.

179. The reduction of R367 under the head Market revenues is chiefly due to the fact that for sanitary reasons certain plots of land were not leased for market purposes.

180. The large increase of R747 under the head Fines is partly due to the increase in prosecutions for municipal offences, and partly to the fact that the fines inflicted by the District Magistrate were purposely made deterrent in certain classes of cases.

181. The increase of R1,046 in the Garden income is attributed to the favourable season and to the recovery of R300 on account of water supplied to the Merwara Battalion and Jail during the late drought. Rupees 420 were realized by the sale of trees that died in the drought.

182. The increase of R5,232 under the head Miscellaneous sales includes the sum of R5,075 paid for Foy Sagar water supplied to the Railway, private houses and public places, under terms sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

183. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to R156 against R1,000 in 1892-93. The decrease of R844 is merely nominal. The figures of the preceding year included an exceptional item of R750 contributed by certain members of the Committee towards the cost of testimonial given to the Rev. Dr. J. Husband.

2.—BEAWAR.

Heads of service.	Heads.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.	Percentage on total income of 1893-94.
		R	R	R	R
A 1	Octroi and bonded warehouse	34,724	34,560	—164	86·31
B 1	Pounds	...	530	+530	1·33
B 4 a	License for sale of firewood	...	56	+56	0·14
C 1	Rent of lands, houses, serais, etc.	1,048	893	—155	2·23
C 3 a	Sale-proceeds of nightsoil	52	168	+116	0·42
C 4	Fees and revenue from educational institution	66	72	+6	0·18
C 6	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	469	436	—33	1·09
C 9	Fines under Municipal and other Acts	448	534	+86	1·34
E 2 b	Garden income	583	1,514	+931	3·78
E 2 c	Sales, miscellaneous	537	395	—142	1·01
	Miscellaneous	3	2	—1	...
F 4 a b	Advances	581	867	+286	2·17
	TOTAL	38,511	40,027	+1,516	100·00

Receipts, Beawar Municipality.

184. The total receipts of the Beawar Municipality rose from R38,511 in 1892-93 to R40,027 in 1893-94. The increase of R1,516 is chiefly attributable to larger receipts than usual under the heads Ponnds and Garden income.

185. The increase of R530 in the receipts from pounds is due to the fact that the Pound Fund collections for 1892-93 were credited to the Municipal Funds in the year under review, as explained in the preceding year's report.

186. The income from municipal gardens was more than double the amount realized in 1892-93. The increase is mainly due to larger sales of vegetables and fruits than in the previous year.

187. The increase of R286 under the head Advances is due to recovery of arrears.

3.—KEKRI.

Heads of service.	Heads.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.	Percentage on total income of 1893-94.
		R	R	R	R
A 1	Octroi and bonded warehouse	8,263	8,510	+247	83·67
B 1	Pounds	201	202	+1	1·99
C 1	Rent from land and houses, etc.	870	897	+27	8·82
C 4	Education fees	55	221	+166	2·18
C 9	Municipal fines	55	36	—19	0·35
C 10	Interest on investment	242	173	—69	1·70
E 2 b	Garden income	75	57	—18	0·56
E 2 c	Miscellaneous sales	157	75	—82	0·73
	TOTAL	9,918	10,171	+253	100·00

188. The income of the Kekri Municipality increased by R253. The increase chiefly occurred under the head of Octroi and is attributed to larger imports than in the preceding year of dutiable goods, chiefly sugar, gur, and oilseeds. Receipts, Kekri Municipality.

The increase of R166 under the head Education fees also accounts in part for the enhanced receipts.

The receipts under other heads show slight variations and do not call for special remarks.

189. The following statements, which have been prepared separately for each municipality, show the percentage of refunds to the amount of imports under some of the principa articles:— Refunds on imports.

1.—AJMERE.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refund to gross imports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Grain	5,65,168	4,44,141	50,382	49,781	5,14,786	3,94,360	−1,20,426	8·92	11·21
Sugar	24,688	26,403	5,440	7,988	19,248	18,415	−833	22·03	30·25
Gur	25,738	28,444	4,812	6,451	20,926	21,993	+1,067	18·69	22·67
Ghee	13,654	13,340	2,881	1,241	10,774	12,099	+1,325	21·10	9·30
Rice	18,815	17,218	2,268	2,819	16,546	14,399	−2,147	12·05	16·37
Potatoes	7,947	7,764	1,298	786	6,649	6,978	+329	16·33	10·12
Oilseeds	13,295	14,962	1,556	746	11,739	14,216	+2,477	11·70	4·98
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
European and country cloth.	10,41,910	13,96,680	3,27,139	4,66,216	7,14,771	9,30,464	+2,15,693	31·39	33·38

190. The percentage of refunds in the Ajmere Municipality was generally high as compared with the previous year.

In the case of sugar and cloth about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the octroi receipts was refunded, and that of gur and rice about $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ respectively.

191. The total amounts refunded on account of octroi amounted to R27,312 as compared with R24,181 in the preceding year, showing an increase of R3,131. This is attributed, as already explained, to increased transactions following the improved season. In 1891-92 the total amount refunded was R21,855 and in 1890-91 it was R24,658.

Receipts, Ajmere Municipality.

175. The octroi receipts in Ajmere City produced R1,09,244 in 1890-91. They were R1,02,384 in 1891-92, and R1,08,012 in 1892-93. The total was R1,15,252 in 1893-94. These figures are inclusive of the bonded warehouse collections. The increase of R7,240 over the receipts in 1892-93 is attributed to the prosperity of the year.

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182. The increase of R5,232 under the head Miscellaneous sales includes the sum of R5,075 paid for Foy Sagar water supplied to the Railway, private houses and public places, under terms sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

183. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to R156 against R1,000 in 1892-93. The decrease of R844 is merely nominal. The figures of the preceding year included an exceptional item of R750 contributed by certain members of the Committee towards the cost of testimonial given to the Rev. Dr. J. Husband.

2.—BEAWAR.

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B 1	Pounds	...	530	+530	1·33
B 4 a	License for sale of firewood	...	56	+56	0·14
C 1	Rent of lands, houses, serais, etc.	1,048	893	—155	2·23
C 3 a	Sale-proceeds of nightsoil	52	168	+116	0·42
C 4	Fees and revenue from educational institution	66	72	+6	0·18
C 6	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	469	436	—33	1·09
C 9	Fines under Municipal and other Acts	448	534	+86	1·34
E 2 b	Garden income	583	1,514	+931	3·78
E 2 c	Sales, miscellaneous	537	395	—142	1·01
	Miscellaneous	3	2	—1	...
F 4 a b	Advances	581	867	+286	2·17
	TOTAL	38,511	40,027	+1,516	100·00

Receipts, Beawar Municipality.

184. The total receipts of the Beawar Municipality rose from R38,511 in 1892-93 to R40,027 in 1893-94. The increase of R1,516 is chiefly attributable to larger receipts than usual under the heads Pounds and Garden income.

185. The increase of R530 in the receipts from pounds is due to the fact that the Pound Fund collections for 1892-93 were credited to the Municipal Funds in the year under review, as explained in the preceding year's report.

186. The income from municipal gardens was more than double the amount realized in 1892-93. The increase is mainly due to larger sales of vegetables and fruits than in the previous year.

187. The increase of R286 under the head Advances is due to recovery of arrears.

3.—KEKRI.

Heads of service.	Heads.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.	Percentage on total income of 1893-94.
		R	R	R	R
A 1	Octroi and bonded warehouse	8,263	8,510	+247	83·67
B 1	Pounds	201	202	+1	1·99
C 1	Rent from land and houses, etc.	870	897	+27	8·82
C 4	Education fees	55	221	+166	2·18
C 9	Municipal fines	55	36	—19	0·35
C 10	Interest on investment	242	173	—69	1·70
E 2 b	Garden income	75	57	—18	0·56
E 2 c	Miscellaneous sales	157	75	—82	0·73
	TOTAL	9,918	10,171	+253	100·00

188. The income of the Kekri Municipality increased by R253. The increase chiefly occurred under the head of Octroi and is attributed to larger imports than in the preceding year of dutiable goods, chiefly sugar, gur, and oilseeds. Receipts, Kekri Municipality.

The increase of R166 under the head Education fees also accounts in part for the enhanced receipts.

The receipts under other heads show slight variations and do not call for special remarks.

189. The following statements, which have been prepared separately for each municipality, show the percentage of refunds to the amount of imports under some of the principa articles:— Refunds on imports.

1.—AJMERE.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refund to gross imports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Grain	5,65,168	4,44,141	50,382	49,781	5,14,786	3,94,360	—1,20,426	8·92	11·21
Sugar	24,688	26,403	5,440	7,988	19,248	18,415	—833	22·03	30·25
Gur	25,738	28,444	4,812	6,451	20,926	21,993	+1,067	18·69	22·67
Ghee	13,654	13,340	2,881	1,241	10,774	12,099	+1,325	21·10	9·30
Rice	18,815	17,218	2,268	2,819	16,546	14,399	—2,147	12·05	16·37
Potatoes	7,947	7,764	1,298	786	6,649	6,978	+329	16·33	10·12
Oilseeds	13,295	14,962	1,556	746	11,739	14,216	+2,477	11·70	4·98
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
European and country cloth.	10,41,910	13,96,680	3,27,139	4,66,216	7,14,771	9,30,464	+2,15,693	31·39	33·38

190. The percentage of refunds in the Ajmere Municipality was generally high as compared with the previous year.

In the case of sugar and cloth about ⅓ of the octroi receipts was refunded, and that of gur and rice about ¼ and ⅙ respectively.

191. The total amounts refunded on account of octroi amounted to R27,312 as compared with R24,181 in the preceding year, showing an increase of R3,131. This is attributed, as already explained, to increased transactions following the improved season. In 1891-92 the total amount refunded was R21,855 and in 1890-91 it was R24,658.

2.—BEAWAR.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refunds to gross imports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Sugar . . .	22,638	28,981	11,494	14,253	11,144	14,728	+3,584	50·77	49·18
Gur . . .	1,09,893	74,762	45,620	38,488	64,273	36,274	—27,999	41·51	51.48
Ghee . . .	4,184	3,680	1,556	1,733	2,628	1,947	—681	37·19	47·09
Rice . . .	10,750	10,784	751	590	9,999	10,194	+195	6·99	5·47
Oilseeds . .	57,928	53,303	32,086	32,847	25,842	20,456	—5,386	55·39	61·62
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R.		
European cloth .	3,03,900	4,10,243	1,675	650	3,02,225	4,09,593	+1,07,368	·55	0·15
Country cloth .	57,250	89,814	875	1,000	56,375	88,814	+32,439	1·52	1·11

192. The percentage of refunds to gross imports in the Beawar Municipality was higher in the case of gur, ghee and oilseeds, than in 1892-93.

The total amount of refunds granted during the year amounted to R12,619 against R11,977 refunded during the preceding year. In 1891-92 the total amount refunded was R9,857. In 1890-91 before the new rules had been introduced, it reached the high figure of R20,967.

3.—KEKRI.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refoods to gross imports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Grain . . .	1,34,673	89,177	14,350	7,816	1,20,323	81,361	—38,962	·10·65	8·76
Sugar . . .	5,632	6,321	2,299	2,035	3,333	4,286	+953	40·82	32·19
Gur . . .	13,196	18,432	774	922	12,422	17,510	+5,088	5·86	5·00
Ghee . . .	862	741	43	30	819	711	—108	4·99	4·04
Oilseeds . . .	23,086	30,498	16,519	21,428	6,567	9,070	+2,503	71·55	70·26
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
European cloth .	58,728	85,534	...	5	58,728	85,529	+26,801	...	...
Country cloth . .	12,319	18,550	...	...	12,319	18,550	+6,231	...	...

193. The percentage of refunds to gross imports in the Kekri Municipality shows a falling off under all heads.

The total refunds amounted to R2,642 as compared with R2,631 in 1892-93, R2,444 in 1891-92, and R2,412 in 1890-91.

In the imports of sugar, gur, cloth and oilseeds a considerable increase is apparent, mainly due, it is said, to the increased number of funeral and marriage ceremonies solemnised during the year.

194. The rate of consumption of the principal duty-paying articles per head of population (as ascertained at the census of 1891) in each municipality is compared with the corresponding rates in 1892-93 in the subjoined table :— Rate of consumption per head of population.

1.—AJMERE.

	Standard.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference between the figures of 1892-93 and 1893-94.	Difference between standard and 1893-94.
	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.
Grain	7 0 0	5 10 12	4 1 7	—1 9 5	—2 38 9
Sugar	0 6 0	0 7 14	0 7 8	—0 0 6	+0 1 8
Gur	0 15 0	0 8 9	0 9 0	+0 0 7	—0 6 0
Ghee	0 4 0	0 4 6½	0 4 15	+0 0 8½	+0 0 15
Rice	.....	0 6 12⅓	0 5 14	—0 0 14⅓	.....
Potatoes	.....	0 2 12	0 2 13	+0 0 1	.....
Oilseeds	0 4 8	0 4 14	0 5 13	+0 0 15	+0 1 5
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
European cloth	4 0 0	7 5 0	9 8 4	+2 3 4	—0 7 8
Country cloth	6 0 0				

The decrease in the consumption of grain alone is noteworthy.

2.—BEAWAR.

	Standard.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference between the figures of 1892-93 and 1893-94.	Difference between standard and 1893-94.
	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.
Sugar	0 6 0	0 21 7	0 28 5	+0 6 14	+0 22 5
Gur	0 15 0	3 3 10	1 29 12	—1 13 14	+1 14 12
Ghee	0 4 0	0 5 1	0 3 12	—0 1 5	—0 0 4
Rice	.....	0 19 3	0 19 10	+0 0 7	.....
Oilseeds	0 4 8	1 9 11	1 1 0	—0 8 11	+0 36 8
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
European cloth	4 0 0	14 8 6	24 2 1	+6 11 8	+14 2 1
Country cloth	6 0 0	2 13 11			

195. An increase in the rate of consumption per head of population is noticeable under the heads Sugar, Rice, and Cloth.

Grain is not subject to octroi taxation in the Beawar Municipality.

3.—KEKRI.

	Standard.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference between 1892-93 and 1893-94.	Difference between standard and 1893-94.
	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.
Grain	7 0 0	16 37 14	11 18 5	—5 19 9	+4 18 5
Sugar	0 6 0	0 18 12	0 24 1	+0 5 5	+0 18 1
Gur	0 15 0	1 29 15	2 18 10½	+0 28 11½	+2 3 10½
Ghi	0 4 0	0 4 9½	0 4 0	—0 0 9½	...
Oilseeds	0 4 8	0 37 0	1 11 1½	+0 14 1½	+1 7 1½
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R. a. p.	R a. p.
European cloth	4 0 0	8 4 4	11 14 2	+3 9 10	+7 14 2
Country cloth	6 0 0	1 11 9	2 13 7	+1 1 10	—3 2 5

196. The increase in the rate of consumption of most of the articles named is remarkable when compared with the standard rate and the rate of the previous year. This was due to the number of ceremonies performed during the year under review.

197. The incidence of the net octroi receipts per head of population during 1893-94 as compared with the three preceding years is given below for the three municipalities :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Ajmere	0·87	0·82	0·86	0·90
Beawar	0·99	1·07	1·09	1·05
Kekri	0·69	0·66	0·79	0·82

Expenditure, Ajmere Municipality.

198. The following statements show separately the expenditure of the three municipalities during 1893-94 as compared with that of the preceding year :—

1.—AJMERE.

Heads.	Particulars.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
		R	R	R
A—1 (a)	Head Office	6,576	6,537	—39
A—1 (c)	Honorary Magistrates' Office	335	337	+2
A—1 (d)	Nazul and Irrigation	362	350	—12
A—1 (e)	Buildings, etc.	42	13	—29
A—2 (a)	Octroi establishment	3,392	3,053	—339
A—2 (b)	Bonded warehouse	240	240	...
A—2 (c)	Buildings, etc.	32	77	+45
A—5 (c)	Refunds	24,181	27,312	+3,131
B	*Public Safety.*			
B—1	Fire	45	96	+51
B—2	Lighting	2,262	2,254	—8
B—3	Police	12,316	12,223	—93
B—4	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	8	...	—8
C—1	Water-supply	1,01,829	11,611	—90,218
C—2	Drainage	...	300	+300
C—3	Conservancy	25,067	25,644	+577
C—4	Hospitals and dispensaries	1,096	3,131	+2,035
C—5	Vaccination	120	120	...
C—6	Markets and slaughter-houses	37	187	+150
C—7	Pounds	558	351	—207
C—9	Public gardens	7,728	5,551	—2,177
C—10	Registration of births and deaths	...	16	+16
C—11 (i)	Public Works establishment	672	710	+38
C—11 (ii)	Buildings	1,442	1,537	+95
C—11 (iii)	Roads	6,683	7,783	+1,100
D	Public Instruction	3,682	3,390	—292
F—1	Interest on loans	7,427	17,963	+10,536
F—3	Actual cost of works done for private individuals	16	245	+229
F—4 (a)	Printing charges	1,684	554	—1,130
F—4 (b)	Firing midday gun	100	83	—17
F—4 (c)	Miscellaneous	1,275	256	—1,019
G—1 (a)	Investment on securities	...	10,000	+10,000
G—3 (a)	Repayment of loans	5,177	5,439	+262
G—4	Advances	6,099	3,597	—2,502
G—5	Deposits	46	12,444	+12,398
	TOTAL	2,20,529	1,63,404	—57,125

199. The total expenditure in Ajmere fell from R2,20,529 in 1892-93 to R1,63,404 in 1893-94, showing a reduction of R57,125. In 1891-92 the total expenditure was R1,02,810. The decrease chiefly occurred under the head "Water-supply." Deducting R10,000 invested in Government securities as an additional safeguard for the due repayment of the Government loans, the actual expenditure for 1893-94 was R1,53,404.

200. The increase in the amount of octroi refunds by R2,131 is due to larger exports during 1893-94 than in the preceding year.

201. The expenditure on the Ajmere water-supply amounted to R11,611 as compared with R1,01,829 in 1892-93. This is due to the fact, already noticed, that most of the work was completed in 1892-93.

202. The conservancy charges show an increase of R577. It is attributed to (1) the purchase of iron sleepers for the portable rails of the tramway to the nightsoil trenches, and (2) the construction of bullock sheds at the tramway station.

203. The increase of R2,035 under the head Dispensaries and hospitals is due to the fact that the arrears of contribution due to the Government Dispensary were paid up during 1893-94.

204. The outlay under the head of Public gardens amounted to R5,551 against R7,728 in 1892-93. The decrease of R2,177 was effected by the dismissal of the temporary staff of malis who had been entertained in the late drought for watering and other purposes.

205. The outlay incurred on roads during 1893-94 was greater than that in 1892-93 by R1,100.

206. Miscellaneous charges show a reduction of R1,019. The details of expenditure are given below :—

	R
(1) Law charges	72
(2) Preparing Kaisar Ganj ground rent register	42
(3) Cost incurred in the purchase of Government securities of the value of R10,000	58
(4) Other items	84
	256

207. The account of the loans advanced to the municipality by the Government stood thus at the close of the year :—

	R
Balance of the two water-supply loans of 1880 and 1891 on the 31st March 1893	3,04,350
Drawn from the Treasury during 1893-94 on account of the 1891 (Foy Sagar) loan of R2,18,000	5,394
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,09,744
Deduct total amount repaid during the year	5,439
Net amount of unliquidated loan due on the 31st March 1894	3,04,305

The balance of the second loan which amounted to R5,394 was drawn out during the year under review, as was anticipated in last year's report. The whole of the loan has now been taken by the Committee, and repayment by the regular instalments fixed by Government on account of principal and interest commenced from 30th April 1894.

2.—BEAWAR.

Expenditure, Beawar Municipality.

Heads.	Heads of Expenditure.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
		R	R	R
A 1 a	Head office establishment	1,368	1,368	...
A 1 c	Honorary Magistrate's establishment	422	408	—14
A 1 g	Head office contingencies	365	336	—29
A 2 a	Octtoi, etc., establishment	1,320	1,320	...
A 2 b	Bonded warehouse	285	287	+2
A 2 c	Buildings, etc.	21	18	—3
A 2 o	Octroi office contingencies	225	145	—80
A-5	Refunds	11,977	12,619	+642
B-2	Lighting	1,054	1,014	—40
B-3	Police	4,163	4,751	+588
C-1	Water-supply	5,112	328	—4,784
C-2	Drainage works	59	19	—40
C-3	Conservancy	4,621	4,413	—208
C-4	Hospitals and dispensaries	1,180	1,229	+49
C-5	Vaccination	110	120	+10
C-9	Public gardens	2,767	2,430	—337
C-11	Public works (original and repairs)	7,929	2,946	—4,983
D	Public instruction	3,705	3,729	+24
F	Miscellaneous	601	631	+30
G-1	Investment	...	20,986	+20,986
G-4	Advances	761	827	+66
	TOTAL	48,045	59,924	+11,879

208. The total expenditure in Beawar was R59,924 as compared with R48,045 in 1892-93 and R54,375 in 1891-92. But the figures include an item of R20,986 invested in Government securities. If this be excluded, the actual amount expended during 1893-94 was only R38,938 as against R48,045 in 1892-93. The reduction of R9,107 was due to diminished outlay on water-supply and other public works.

209. The octroi refunds granted during 1893-94 amounted to R12,619, as compared with R11,977 in the preceding year.

210. The excess of R588 under the head Police charges is chiefly due to the fact that the pay and clothing allowances of the seven additional constables recently entertained were paid for the entire year, while in 1892-93 they were paid for only four months.

211. Rupees 328 against R5,112 in the previous year and R11,656 in 1891-92 were spent on water-supply. The decrease is due to the fact that during the two preceding years almost all the municipal wells and baories were cleaned and repaired, leaving very little to be done during the year under review. In 1890-91 the expenditure under this head was R1,104.

212. The insignificant sum of R19 was spent on drainage works. The Committee's attention has been drawn to the subject, and it is proposed to devote a larger portion of their income in future years to improving the drainage system of the town.

213. The decrease of R205 in conservancy charges is owing to cheaper fodder.

214. The sum of R2,946 as against R7,929 was spent on public works, namely :—

	R
Repairs to roads and buildings and planting trees . . .	2,296
Original works	650
TOTAL .	2,946

Communications as well as water-supplies received a very large outlay in the famine years; it was unnecessary, therefore, to expend much money upon them in 1893-94.

Expenditure, Kekri Municipality.

3.—KEKRI.

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Head office	122	120	—2
Collection establishment	1,058	1,062	+4
Bonded warehouse	60	50	—10
Refunds	2,631	2,642	+11
Construction of buildings	92	35	—57
Lighting	299	270	—29
Police	1,265	1,106	—159
Conservancy	335	464	+129
Dispensary	395	395	—
Public gardens	338	490	+152
Education	527	645	+118
Repairs	726	1,424	+698
Miscellaneous	489	601	+112
Cattle pound	65	66	+1
TOTAL .	8,402	9,370	+968

215. The total expenditure of the Kekri Municipality was R9,370, an increase of R968. This increase is chiefly due to a larger outlay under the head "Repairs."

The increase of R129 under Conservancy is due to the construction of a new latrine and cleaning the municipal wells.

The improvements undertaken in the municipal gardens account for the excess expenditure of R152 under this head.

The variations under the other heads are slight and do not call for special notice.

Prosecutions.

216. The number of prosecutions instituted by the Ajmere Municipality rose from 1,220 in 1892-93 to 1,615 during 1893-94. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine persons were brought to trial during the year against 1,280 in 1892-93 and 455 in 1891-92. One thousand five hundred and seventy were convicted and 159 discharged or acquitted. In the case of 29 persons the case was dismissed on the ground that the accused had since carried out the orders issued to them since the complaint was preferred.

The total number of offences shows a considerable increase over the figures of the previous year. This is attributed to greater energy displayed by the municipal authorities and

their police in prosecuting offenders. It also shows, however, that the punishments awarded by Honorary Magistrates in cases of public nuisance and similar offences are still often unduly lenient.

Seven Civil suits (against 10 in 1892-93) came before the Courts in which the Ajmere Municipality was concerned. Of these 3 were decided in its favour and 3 against it. The remaining case was pending at the close of the year.

The number of cases instituted by the Beawar Municipality fell from 901 in 1891-92 and 666 in 1892-93 to 644 in 1893-94: 720 persons were involved in them.

Persons punished	714
Persons acquitted	6
TOTAL	720

The fines realized by the Ajmere Municipality in 1893-94 amounted to R1,437 against R690 in 1892-93. The receipts under this head in Beawar were R534 as compared with R448 in the preceding year. In Kekri they amounted to R36 against R55 in 1892-93.

217. In Ajmere fresh elections were held on the 1st and 15th April and 21st December 1893 to fill vacancies in the Municipal Committee. General remarks.

Mr. F. L. Reid was Chairman and Rai Bahadur Seth Samir Mal Vice-Chairman throughout the year.

218. The total consumption of Foy Sagar water during the year was 84·05 millions of gallons as compared with 70·02 million gallons during the previous year: about a third part of the whole was used by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Workshops. The distribution pipes were extended from the district kachery to the Merwara Battalion lines and the jail buildings. As noted in last year's report, the tank filled in 1893-94. But the scanty supply received during the present monsoon amply justifies the predictions expressed in Chief Commissioner's review, dated 3rd November 1893, of the report for 1892-93.

The Anasagar Tank also received a fair supply of water in 1893-94, though no overflow from Foy Sagar reached it. It will probably dry up before the monsoon of 1895 arrives to replenish it.

219. Revised rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners were considered and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner in the year under report.

220. The bye-laws relating to the registration of vital statistics were amended and brought into effect on the 1st April 1894. The remaining bye-laws are being gradually revised.

221. Improved arrangements for the removal of nightsoil and foul water from Ajmere are under consideration: $71\frac{1}{20}$ bighas of land on the trenching ground were let for cultivation against $8\frac{17}{20}$ in the preceding year. Proposals for improving the lighting and drainage system of the town are also under attention.

222. A much-needed addition of 6 head constables and 31 constables was made to the Municipal Police Force during the year. Reference to this point was made in last year's report.

223. The enquiry also therein referred to regarding the tenure of houses and building sites in Kaisar Ganj has at last been completed, and proposals in this connection are under consideration.

224. The amalgamation of the general and special funds of the Ajmere Municipality was effected during the year under report with very beneficial results. By the previous arrangement only certain items in the municipal receipts were hypothecated as a guarantee for the punctual repayment of the instalments of the Government loans. The whole income of the municipality now forms the guarantee, and a sum of R10,000 has been set aside as insurance fund as an additional safeguard of Government interest.

The advantages of the amalgamation from the point of view of simplification of the accounts cannot be over-estimated. They were formerly complicated to a degree that rendered effectual check and review extremely difficult if not impossible. They are now perfectly clear, and it is satisfactory to observe that every month the financial position of the municipality shows signs of further improvement.

225. The annals of the Beawar and Kekri Municipalities for 1893-94 were comparatively uneventful and call for no special remark.

PART IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, RAINFALL, AND PRICES OF PRODUCE.

226. These subjects have been dealt with under Part V, Revenue and Finance; the detailed figures are given in the appendices.

1. AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

227. The details of the agricultural stock, as roughly estimated, are given in Statement No. 6. The figures for 1889-90, 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94 are collated in the table below to facilitate reference. They include Istimrari as well as Khalsa cattle :—

Cattle.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference of 1892-93 and 1893-94.	REMARKS.
Bulls	93,421	1,01,106	1,07,974	+6,868	
Cows	98,918	1,27,058	1,43,630	+16,572	
Male buffaloes	6,461	7,359	8,097	+738	
Cow buffaloes	28,898	37,101	43,163	+6,062	
Young stock	7,804	35,192	35,540	+348	
Sheep	1,87,099	2,24,315	1,90,782	—33,533	
Goats	1,25,771	1,47,335	1,57,886	+10,551	
Horses and ponies	3,131	3,339	3,538	+199	
Mules and donkeys	5,249	5,530	6,047	+517	
Camels	966	978	1,196	+218	
Ploughs	39,581	47,952	49,773	+1,821	
Carts	4,682	10,301	10,614	+313	
TOTAL	6,06,981	7,47,566	7,58,240	+10,674	
TOTAL FOR 1889-90	...	...	4,24,956	+3,33,284	

228. The increase in the agricultural stock of 1893-94 is due to the fact that the year was a prosperous one, water, grass, and fodder of all descriptions being abundant.

229. The number of horned cattle and sheep which were attacked by and succumbed to rinderpest and other cattle diseases during the last three years is shown below :—

	Horned cattle.			Sheep and goats.			TOTAL.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Attacked	710	738	2,660	174	190	3,709	884	289	6,369
Died	195	157	118	50	76	699	245	233	817

Special measures are being taken for the treatment of cattle affected and to prevent the spread of disease in those parts of the district from which it is reported. The increase in the number of cattle "attacked" and "died" is believed to be due rather to the increase in the stock and to more careful registration than to any actual increase of disease.

2. FORESTS.

230. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India expressed in the 6th paragraph of their letter No. 561, dated 24th May 1894, regarding the Ajmere-Merwara Forest Report for 1892-1893, the usual practice of summarising with comments the information contained in the Forest Officers' report has this year been abandoned, and this review is confined to a notice of the principal features of the year's forest operations.

231. An initial difficulty is presented by the extremely narrow limits of Forest administration in this tract. The first reserves were formed less than twenty years ago. From the outset to the present time there has been no idea of making them remunerative to Gov-

ernment. It was indeed settled at the first that two-thirds of any possible profits arising from them should be made over to the right-holders whose land was taken for their formation. Their *raison d'être* is to provide the villagers with grass and fuel. Large timber trees of value will not grow in them except in isolated hollows. They are too remote from railways present and prospective to be useful for sleepers even if the right sort of trees were found in them. The same obstacle applies to the production of charcoal in considerable quantities. They are too limited in extent to exercise an appreciable climatic influence. The growth in them is limited for the most part to scrub jungle formed of thorny shrubs and a comparatively small growth of dhokra, salur, kalin, gal, and dhak, with here and there an isolated sisam, nim, or bahul. The objection of the Public Works Department and of the villagers that in some cases they obstruct the flow of water into the irrigation tanks on which the prosperity of the country depends is now the subject of practical test. It was apprehended that, if the practically unlimited grazing and cutting previously permitted were allowed to continue, the supply of grass and fuel in the district would gradually become insufficient to meet increasing local demands. The policy therefore pursued, with interruptions, has been to secure the future by increasing the area reserved, and by restricting the number of cattle admitted to it.

232. Notwithstanding the most liberal concessions granted by Government, especially of late years, in regard to grazing in the reserves, all forest restrictions are thoroughly disliked by the people generally. It is satisfactory therefore to be able to record that during the year under review, the area of village reserves was increased from 5,305 acres to 6,803 acres. This was brought about by the formation of two small reserves under Regulation I of 1892 on the Nagpahar range in the Ajmere district. This success is the more gratifying in the face of the failure to form the proposed Rajgarh reserve, mentioned in last year's report. The villagers in the neighbourhood of Rajgarh at first agreed to set aside 6,000 acres of land for a bir, but afterwards refused, despite all the efforts of myself and other officers (I personally camped at Rajgarh for a week chiefly with this object) to explain to them the advantages they would derive. The main objections in all these cases resolve themselves to these:—

(1) The land remaining would be too limited to afford sufficient unrestricted grazing, as goats and camels are excluded absolutely from village birs and other cattle during part of the year.

(2) The reserves will become like the State forests, which are still regarded as profitless and worse.

(3) Many people would be required to watch the cattle instead of letting them roam at pleasure.

(4) There would be something to pay every month for watch and ward.

233. The observations of the Government of India regarding the advisability of reserving compact blocks of forest instead of long narrow strips like the new Nagpahar reserves will be borne in mind. But it will be remembered that for geographical reasons the reserves in Ajmere-Merwara are almost all extremely long in comparison with their width. There is no forest land in the plains. Only strips along the narrow hill ranges can be reserved.

It must be noted with regret that the formation of the new reserves is mainly due to the fact that a very large proportion of the land included in them happens to be temporarily under Government management.

As the Chief Commissioner is aware, it is a most difficult task to induce the people to agree to these village reserves.

But every effort is being and will be made to increase their number and extent, bearing in mind the remark of Government in letter No. 279 F., dated 29th February 1892, that "progress in this direction is perhaps the most important which can be made in the administration of the Ajmere-Merwara forests."

The importance of inducing the people to concur more readily in this policy, emphasized in the Government orders for 1893-94, was the chief reason for my strong recommendation in favour of the division among the right-holders of the forest profits of 1890-91 and 1891-92. This has now been sanctioned by Government, and whatever balance credit may remain at the close of the quinquennial period which ends on 31st March 1895 will be shared by the villagers. But 1892-93 and 1893-94 both showed a deficit, and it is most improbable that the results of the current year will prove more satisfactory. If there is a substantial balance to divide, it is hoped that the people will be more reconciled to the forest restrictions generally, and that in particular the hands of the local officers will be strengthened in inducing the villagers to form birs under Regulation I of 1892.

PART IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, RAINFALL, AND PRICES OF PRODUCE.

226. These subjects have been dealt with under Part V, Revenue and Finance; the detailed figures are given in the appendices.

1. AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

227. The details of the agricultural stock, as roughly estimated, are given in Statement No. 6. The figures for 1889-90, 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94 are collated in the table below to facilitate reference. They include Istimrari as well as Khalsa cattle :—

Cattle.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference of 1892-93 and 1893-94.	REMARKS.
Bulls	98,421	1,01,106	1,07,974	+6,868	
Cows	98,918	1,27,058	1,43,630	+16,572	
Male buffaloes	6,461	7,359	8,097	+738	
Cow buffaloes	28,898	37,101	43,163	+6,062	
Young stock	7,804	35,192	35,540	+348	
Sheep	1,87,099	2,24,315	1,90,782	—33,533	
Goats	1,25,771	1,47,335	1,57,886	+10,551	
Horses and ponies	3,131	3,339	3,538	+199	
Mules and donkeys	5,249	5,530	6,047	+517	
Camels	966	978	1,196	+218	
Ploughs	39,581	47,952	49,773	+1,821	
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	Horned cattle.			Sheep and goats.			TOTAL.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
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It must be noted with regret that the formation of the new reserves is mainly due to the fact that a very large proportion of the land included in them happens to be temporarily under Government management.

As the Chief Commissioner is aware, it is a most difficult task to induce the people to agree to these village reserves.

But every effort is being and will be made to increase their number and extent, bearing in mind the remark of Government in letter No. 279 F., dated 29th February 1892, that "progress in this direction is perhaps the most important which can be made in the administration of the Ajmere-Merwara forests."

The importance of inducing the people to concur more readily in this policy, emphasized in the Government orders for 1893-94, was the chief reason for my strong recommendation in favour of the division among the right-holders of the forest profits of 1890-91 and 1891-92. This has now been sanctioned by Government, and whatever balance credit may remain at the close of the quinquennial period which ends on 31st March 1895 will be shared by the villagers. But 1892-93 and 1893-94 both showed a deficit, and it is most improbable that the results of the current year will prove more satisfactory. If there is a substantial balance to divide, it is hoped that the people will be more reconciled to the forest restrictions generally, and that in particular the hands of the local officers will be strengthened in inducing the villagers to form birs under Regulation I of 1892.

234. Apart from the village reserves, the area, 89,178 acres, of the forests underwent no change in 1893-94.

235. Mr. Coventry's draft working plan, referred to in the last report, has been under consideration during the year, and has recently been submitted for orders. The revision of the record of rights which was undertaken on the discovery of numerous errors in the present record has been completed and is now being printed. Draft grazing rules have been prepared in connection with the working plan, and have received provisional sanction. They have been framed in the closest possible adherence to the reiterated Government policy of restricting grazing in favour of grass-cutting consistently with increasing grazing privileges in such cases as the Forest Officer considers this could be done without injury to forest progress. Where grazing, either free or on payment, is allowed, the number of cattle admitted has been strictly limited to the ratio of 1 head to 3 acres a year prescribed by Government.

The most important change advocated is the addition of the Amner and Banjari-Mandla reserves to those of Todgurh, Dewair, and Biliawas for annual grazing. In some cases the period during which grazing is allowed has been extended when this could be done without injury to the forest, and in others the number of privileged cattle has been reduced when it seemed excessive. In the opinion of the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in which I am inclined to agree, the Chang Reserve near Beawar might well be added to the list of grazing reserves. The people will not cut or stack the grass in it.

The necessity for caution in summarily stopping grazing is apparent when attention is directed to the liberal relaxation of the grazing rules in past years. The table below gives an idea of the concessions to which the people have become accustomed :—

Year.	Reserves open for grazing.	Cattle admitted.
1884-85 . . .	All the reserves	13,086
1885-86 . . .	Todgurh, Dewair, and Biliawas	6,268
1886-87 . . .	Todgurh, Dewair, Biliawas, Kotra, Anspahar	7,589
1887-88 . . .	All the reserves	36,259
1888-89 . . .	Do. do.	16,292
1889-90 . . .	Do. do.	14,684
1890-91 . . .	Do. do.	26,359
1891-92 . . .	Do. do.	47,989
1892-93 . . .	From 1st January to 30th June 1892 all the reserves were opened, and from 1st March to 30th June 1893 three reserves were opened, *viz.*, Todgurh, Dewair, and Biliawas.	27,128
1893-94 . . .	Todgurh, Dewair, and Biliawas	6,580

Fortunately the excellent rainfall of 1893-94 and 1894-95 has given an abundant supply of grass outside the reserves, and this has in some measure mollified discontent.

236. In the following table will be found figures showing in abstract form the extent to which cut grass and other forest produce have been removed from the reserves during the same period :—

Year.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Grass bundles.	Minor produce.
	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Number.	Rupees.
1885-86 . . .	6,323	1,88,468	4,006	7,60,000	714
1886-87 . . .	9,155	2,30,892	5,100	7,60,000	498
	Rupees.				
1887-88 . . .	548	1,61,232	3,727	7,58,160	319
1888-89 . . .	503	2,27,480	15,081	16,42,680	568
	Cubic feet.				
1889-90 . . .	5,619	1,85,900	12,412	7,70,982	377
1890-91 . . .	3,666	1,87,027	2,931	3,09,146	947
1891-92 . . .	7,302	1,91,098	8,133	3,37,136	1,330
1892-93 . . .	14,161	2,67,495	12,996	10,93,566	1,489
1893-94 . . .	15,723	3,36,366	14,692	12,04,819	1,073

The improvement in the last two years under almost every head is mainly, if not entirely, due to the personal efforts of the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in stimulating the people to use the forest produce at their doors.

237. The financial results of the last six years are entered in the table below. They include the two normal years, 1888-89 and 1889-90; the two years of scarcity, when the grass and fodder famine for the first time in the annals of Ajmere Forest enabled the department to work at a profit; and the two normal year succeeding.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Receipts	13,574	11,592	15,266	19,799	16,909	14,343
Expenditure	15,676	12,701	172,20	13,986	18,777	15,696
	—2,102	—1,109	+2,546	+5,813	—1,862	—1,353

The current year will, it is feared, show the usual deficit. Printing expenses are exceptionally heavy. The Marwar Darbar, whose extensive reserves shut off our forests from the railway, have remitted the previous frontier duty of 5 annas a maund on wood, and their facilities of carriage preclude the possibility of competition. Grass, as already stated, is generally plentiful everywhere, and the people will have the less necessity to take supplies from the reserves. These items are all small. But where operations are on so Lilliputian a scale as those of the Ajmere-Merwara Forest Department, a very small increase of expenditure or diminution of receipts serves to turn a surplus into a deficit.

238. The yield of the reserves, however, is more important than the results of the year's working to Government measured in rupees. The Extra Assistant Conservator estimates that forest produce valued at R77,393 as compared with R77,351 in the preceding year was removed by right-holders and others, free and at privileged rates. There can be no doubt that this is a far larger outturn than if no protective measures were taken and if the people and their cattle were freely admitted to the reserves.

The value of the produce credited to right-holders for the 12 months under review was R76,700 as compared with R69,532 for the 15 months which formed the subject of last year's report. These figures include 1,192,743 head-loads of grass valued at R74,546 against 10,93,230 valued at R68,327 in 1892-93.

239. Apart from the salient features of the year already noticed, the new Nagpahar village reserve, the completion of the record of rights, and the preparation of new grazing rules, the operations of the year present no specially remarkable points of interest. The rainfall was favourable, and reproduction both natural and artificial was satisfactory.

240. The *marram* grass seeds received from the Government of India were sown, but the Extra Assistant Conservator reports that although "the seed has germinated, the plants look pale and unhealthy, as if the climate does not suit them."

241. Forest offences showed a somewhat suspicious reduction from 177 in 1892-93 to 81 in 1893-94. Of the 58 cases (57 convictions) taken into Court, 47 were for illicit felling or misappropriation.

242. The number of fines was unusually large, namely, 10, but the area damaged was limited to 844 acres and the injury was assessed at only R200. Four fires were caused by smoking and two by fire used in collecting honey. The cause of four is not known.

The unusual number of fires is attributed to the abundance of grass left by the people in the forests uncut, and the attractive quantity of honey due to a favourable season.

243. The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests proposes that it should be made penal even to carry flint or matches or other material for igniting fires. But I have been unable so far to discover that a similar rule has been found necessary in other provinces. A useful preventive measure might in my opinion be a provision allowing the recovery of the whole or a part of the value of the damage caused by a fire from the village to which a careless or wanton offender belongs.

Arrangements have been made for increasing the number of fire-watchers during the dangerous months of 1895.

244. The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests inspected for the third time the Sirohi forest on Mount Abu at the request of the Resident, Western Rajputana States. His report

shows a marked improvement in the forests since their reservation in 1890. The Sirohi Darbar has engaged the services of a trained forest ranger from the Dehra Dun Forest School.

245. Under Forest Bye-law XII all fines levied under the Forest rules have hitherto been credited to the Forest Department. As, however, this was contrary to the intention of the Code, the following amendment was sanctioned by the Local Government: "All fines levied under the forest law or rules shall be credited to 'forest revenue' or to 'Law and Justice' in accordance with the provisions of § 116 of the Forest Department Code, 4th edition.

246. Some instances of careless denudation of village shamlat forests in the vicinity of State reserves made it necessary to consider the expediency of framing preventive rules under section 12 of the Ajmere Forest Regulation. It was, however, decided that further rules are not at present demanded. All patwaris and lamberdars have been ordered to report every case of the kind to the district authorities, who will take such action as may be necessary.

247. As a protective measure against the recurrence of a fodder famine such as that of 1891-92, grass depôts have been established at different centres in both districts with the assistance and concurrence of the zamindars concerned. Nearly 7,000 maunds of grass were thus stacked up to the 30th June 1894, and every effort will be made to increase the store during the present season, which has been exceptionably favourable for grass. When the reserve has reached a certain maximum quantity, arrangements will be made for limiting further collection for disposing of the surplus.

248. The students of the Dehra Dun Forest School paid their fourth visit to Ajmere-Merwara under Mr. C. G. Rogers, the instructor.

249. The arrangements at the Forest observatories have been improved at the instance of Mr. Murray, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who paid a second visit to the forests. I am on the whole inclined to agree with the Extra Assistant Conservator that the money spent on these observations might more profitably be applied to other Forest purposes.

250. Several miles of both imperial and district roads were planted with avenue trees by the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to whom this important work has been solely entrusted, and who is carrying it out with marked success.

251. I visited nearly all the most important reserves during the year in company with the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, and endeavoured, so far as was practicable with the limited resources at command, to assist him in making improvements and reforms. But extensive operations are not possible with a staff consisting of one Extra Assistant Conservator and one Ranger and a Budget limited to R15,000 a year. Considering the unresponsive nature of the country, the funds at his disposal, and the obstacles of all kinds with which he has to contend, I am of opinion that Sirdar Hira Singh deserves much credit for his successful management of his department.

3.—TRADE.

Railway statistics.

252. The number of stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway running through the districts of Ajmere and Merwara remained the same in the year ending 31st December 1893 as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 14. The principal stations are Ajmere, Beawar, and Nasirabad.

The total number of passengers booked from these 14 stations was 7,06,951 or 28,483 less than in 1892, and 55,078 fewer than in 1891. Of these 4,34,288 against 4,14,930 were booked from Ajmere, 77,290 against 80,737 from Beawar, 94,214 against 95,570 from Nasirabad, and 1,01,159 against 1,44,197 from the remaining 11 stations in the district.

The total receipts from the outward traffic amounted to R7,39,807 against R7,41,351 in 1892 and R8,23,798 in 1891. Of the former amount, R6,97,497 were realized on account of coaching traffic, and the balance, R42,310, represented the income from freight on parcels, luggage, and carriage of live stock, etc.

Forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-six tons of goods were carried from the stations in the district against 37,396 tons in the previous year, and 40,658 tons in 1891. Of this quantity 6,042 tons against 4,315 were exported from Ajmere, 18,251 against 18,392 from Beawar, 13,024 against 12,265 from Nasirabad, and 5,529 against 2,424 from the other stations in the district.

The total receipts from goods traffic amounted to R4,38,518 against R3,62,868 during the preceding twelve months, and R4,28,566 in 1891.

253. The principal commodities carried by the railway to and from the Ajmere and Beawar stations are shown in the subjoined table:—

	Ajmere.				Beawar.			
	Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cotton, pressed	3	18	...	...	167	341	7,334	4,947
Cotton, unpressed	28	17	1	2	977	465	51	117
Grain and wheat	6,687	6,344	115	1,749	2,722	2,175	322	4,832
Metal	983	416	448	958	487	518	110	96
Piece-goods	551	683	102	162	250	390	291	308
Salt	638	758	9	93	1,375	1,487	4	50
Seeds	354	126	26	16	941	88	403	2,618
Sugar and jagri	2,310	2,115	101	84	4,885	4,723	1,531	1,172

Four thousand nine hundred and forty-seven tons of pressed cotton were exported from Beawar against 7,334 tons in 1892 and 8,340 tons in 1891. The increase in the exports of grain and wheat is due to the excellent outturn of the rabi and kharif harvests of 1893.

254. The total income derived from all sources of the outward traffic at the railway stations in Ajmere-Merwara amounted to R11,78,325 as compared with R11,04,219 in the previous year, and R12,52,364 in 1891. In 1890 the income was R11,24,796.

The cost of station establishment amounted to R52,437 during the year against R57,078 in 1892 and R53,516 in 1891.

4. PUBLIC WORKS.

255. The expenditure incurred on Public Works, exclusive of irrigation and railways, in Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1893-94 as compared with that of the year 1892-93 and the two preceding years is shown in the following table:—

Heads.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
	R	R	R	R
Original Works	40,454	1,39,354	1,10,384	37,554
Repairs	43,590	62,154	97,808	41,541
Establishment	17,563	48,966	32,725	11,725
Tools and Plant	1,650	6,351	20,913	3,703
Total	1,03,257	2,56,825	2,61,830	94,523

The total expenditure in 1889-90 was R70,678. In preparing the above table it has been the practice in previous years to include figures belonging to the general Rajputana Budget, and not exclusively to Ajmere-Merwara, apparently in order to make the totals agree with those shown in the statements furnished to Government by the Examiner of the Public Works Accounts, Rajputana. This is misleading and renders comparison for local purposes difficult. Accordingly in the present report the figures have been restricted to the expenditure actually incurred in the Ajmere and Merwara districts and debited against the Ajmere-Merwara allotment.

256. As anticipated in last year's report, the expenditure—namely, R1,03,257 (including R19,213 on account of establishment and tools and plant charges)—incurred in Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1893-94 was considerably less than the amount (R2,56,825) expended in the preceding year. This was due to the cessation of famine works. It was, however, still in excess of the outlay incurred during the normal years 1889-90 and 1890-91, when the expenditure was only R70,678 and R94,523 respectively. Original works.

The excess of R32,579 over the expenditure incurred in 1889-90 is due to the fact that R40,454 against R8,252 in 1889-90 were spent on original works during the year under report. The greater part of this outlay was incurred in carrying out the following large works in the district during the year 1893-94:—

	R
(1) Additions and alterations to the District Kachori at Ajmero	7,972
(2) Constructing a workshop and other improvements in the Ajmero Jail	5,855
(3) Extension of the Foy Sagar water-supply scheme to the Ajmere Jail	3,258
(4) Altering the present Police Hospital into quarters for the Police Reserve Inspector	2,384
(5) Additions and alterations to the Record Room and Nazarat at Beawar	4,295
TOTAL	23,764

Only R5,206 were expended on metalled roads. The outlay in 1892-93 was R1,28,403 under this head, as extensive road works were undertaken for famine relief.

This sum of R5,206 added to R23,764 detailed above accounts for R28,180 of the total of R40,454 expended on "original works" in 1893-94. The balance of R4,416 is shown below:—

	R
(1) Minor buildings for the administration of Law and Justice	4,416
(2) Ditto for Revenue Department	90
(3) Ditto for Educational Department	31
(4) Ditto for the Public Works Department	655
(5) Other public buildings	6,292
TOTAL	11,484

Repairs.

257. Of the sum of R43,590 expended on repairs in Ajmere-Merwara against R62,154 in the previous year, R36,846 were devoted to the upkeep of metalled roads and the balance of R6,744 was devoted to repairs of civil buildings.

General Rajputana Budget Charges.

258. In addition to the total amount of R1,03,257 entered above as expended on original works, repairs, establishment, and tools and plant in 1893-94, a further sum of R13,438 (exclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges) against R16,563 in the preceding year was allotted to Public Works (original and repairs) in Ajmere-Merwara. This sum was debited to the General Rajputana Budget, and not against the special assignment for Ajmere-Merwara. It was distributed as shown below:—

	R
(1) Buildings for the accommodation of Native troops at Nasirabad	4,542
(2) Sanitarium buildings at Taragarh	573
(3) Works connected with local forces at small out-stations	289
(4) Compensation for house-rent	1,468
(5) Ecclesiastical Department, Nasirabad and Deoli	1,610
(6) Postal Department	732
(7) Mayo College	2,328
(8) Telegraph Department	1,227
(9) Agency house at Deoli	669
TOTAL	13,438

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

The charges for Establishment, Tools and Plant which were debited to the Public Works Department allotment for Ajmere-Merwara in 1893-94 amounted to R19,213 against R55,317 in the preceding year. The charges under the same head which were debited to the General Rajputana Budget amounted to R17,922.

Revenue.

259. The amount of revenue credited to the head of Imperial Civil Works Accounts during the year 1893-94 was R5,006 against R4,142 in 1892-93 and R3,465 in 1891-92, showing an increase of R864 and R1,541 respectively. This sum is inclusive of R548 (against R660 in the former year) paid on account of rent of the bungalow occupied by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad and R840 (against R824 in 1892-93) for that of the Political Agent of Harowti and Tonk who is stationed at Deoli.

5. DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

260. As usual, the cost of maintaining the District Dâk Establishment was contributed partly from Imperial Revenues and partly from the local cess levied from zamindars, jagirdars, and istimrardars. There were, as in the preceding year, 10 post offices, 3 postmen, and 3 village postmen. The only change that took place was the abolition of a postman at the Sarwar Imperial Post Office. As, however, a postman was entertained at a newly-established Post Office at Bandanwara (also Imperial), the numbers were not affected. Both changes took place on the 18th October 1893.

261. Separate mail lines existed in the preceding year from Todgurh to Barar and from Todgurh to Bhim. The latter line being circuitous was abandoned and the line from Todgarh to Barar was extended to Bhim. A saving of five miles in distance was effected, and Bhim was placed in direct communication with Barar.

A direct line was opened from Ramsar to Nasirabad. The mails from Ramsar to Nasirabad were formerly conveyed to the Rampura stage on the Imperial mail line (from Deoli to Nasirabad) and thence irregularly by Imperial mail runners to Nasirabad. This has now ceased and district dâk runners convey the mails from Ramsar direct to Nasirabad. These changes resulted in the decrease of 1 mile in the total length of local postal lines, which now measure 190 miles as compared with 191 miles in 1892-93.

262. The total expenditure on the District Dâk amounted to R4,005 against 4,029 in 1892-93 and R3,923 in 1891-92. Thus the figures of expenditure during the year under report show, when compared with those of the year 1892-93, a reduction of R24.

The total cost for the two years was made up as shown in the subjoined table:—

Source.	Year.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
Imperial Revenues	3,299	3,269
District Dâk Cess	730	736
Total	4,029	4,005

263. The total realizations from the district dâk cess amounted to R976, of which a sum of R736 as shown above was spent on account of establishment and contingent charges, leaving a surplus balance of R240 on the 31st March 1894.

264. The subjoined table shows the number of articles received for delivery, returned undelivered, and posted for despatch during 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Number.	Number.	Number.
Articles received for delivery	42,471	48,026	47,312
Articles returned undelivered	2,994	3,894	3,336
Percentage of undelivered articles	7·05	8·10	7·05
Posted for despatch	37,080	31,874	32,998

A comparison between the figures for 1892-93 and 1893-94 shows an increase of 1,124 articles posted for despatch and a decrease of 714 articles received for delivery. These fluctuations are said to be the result of certain changes made in the departmental procedure. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of articles returned as undelivered decreased from 8·10 in 1892-93 to 7·05 per cent. during the year under review. This was the same percentage as in 1891-92, but it is still considerably in excess of the percentage (4·82) of 1890-91.

6. IRRIGATION.

Rainfall.

265. The average rainfall in 1893-94 as taken from the returns of the thirteen reporting stations was only 27 inches and 3 cents—considerably less than in 1892-93, when it amounted to over 37 inches. It was, however, in excess of the normal rainfall, which is about 20 inches for the two districts, and the season was very favourable. The monsoon set in comparatively early, giving unusually heavy rains in the months of May and June. The rains were timely and well distributed, and thus a very large area of land was brought under cultivation for the kharif crops. The tanks, although not so well filled as in 1892-93, received generally a sufficient supply of water to secure the rabi crops, and irrigation operations on the whole were satisfactory.

Classification of tanks.

266. The number and classification of tanks which can be included in this review underwent no change during the year under report. Seventeen new tanks were constructed—4 in Ajmere and 13 in Merwara—during the scarcity of 1891-92, but none of them were finally made over to the Revenue Department before the close of 1893-94 for irrigation purposes. The delay is explained by the fact that the famine operations were stopped before the irrigation ducts could be completed. Arrangements are being made for finishing all the work that is absolutely necessary as early as possible. Proposals for the assessment of the land commanded by the newly constructed and improved tanks have lately been considered, and it has been decided that the land irrigated by the four new tanks in Ajmere —*viz.*, Kair, Tabiji, Khanpura, and Barol Tanks—shall be assessed at full-crop rates, and that irrigated by the 13 newly-constructed tanks in Merwara shall be assessed at half-crop rates for the first five years to induce cultivation and thereafter at full-crop rates. These tanks will therefore be included in the returns for 1894-95. The lands irrigated by the variable and fixed tanks which were repaired or improved during the late scarcity are assessed at the former rates.

Capital outlay.

267. As shown in last year's report, including the cost of the new tanks, the capital outlay up to the end of 1892-93 amounted to R22,68,461. Rs. 97,354 were expended during 1893-94, giving a total outlay to the end of March 1894 of R23,65,815. The whole of the charges of R97,354 were incurred on account of tanks in the Ajmere district, there being no expenditure on tanks in Merwara.

Assessed revenue.

268. The gross revenue assessed during the year amounted to R1,27,358 (including R184 realized through the Public Works Department) as against R1,29,616 in 1892-93.

	R
1889-90	1,28,010
1890-91	1,17,961
1891-92	88,019

The decrease of R2,258 as compared with the receipts of the year 1892-93 is due to the fact that the supply of water in the tanks was smaller than in 1892-93, and consequently a more limited area was irrigated.

The assessment of the past two years for the different classes of tanks is compared in the following table :—

Class of Tanks.	1892-93.			1893-94.			Difference.
	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Crop-rate tanks	1,925	5,697	7,622	1,843	7,197	9,040	+1,418
Variably-assessed tanks	35,063	19,224	54,287	31,279	18,477	49,756	—4,531
Fixed tanks	5,822	17,549	23,371	6,564	17,549	24,113	+742
Share of well assessment and difference between well and dry rates	15,976	27,217	43,193	15,976	27,717	43,193	...
Miscellaneous	...	1,002	1,002	...	1,072	1,072	+70
TOTAL	58,786	70,689	1,29,475	55,662	71,512	1,27,174	—2,301
Add amount realized by Public Works Department.	...	...	141	...	...	184	+43
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,29,616	...	...	1,27,358	—2,258

269. The total area assessed during the kharif and the rabi crops amounted to 34,244 acres against 36,330 acres in the preceding year. Assessed area.

	Acres.
1888-89	36,000
1889-90	35,770
1890-91	28,503
1891-92	11,947

The details of the area assessed are given in Statement No. I. E. The comparative figures for the kharif and rabi cultivation for the last three years are, however, extracted here for reference.

Years.	Kharif acres.	Rabi acres.
1891-92	6,700	5,247
1892-93	16,181	20,149
1893-94	16,623	17,621

270. The following comparative table contains the figures of the demand, collections, and balances for the year 1893-94 and those of the four preceding years:— Demand, collections, and balances.

Sub-Collectorate.	Assessment of the year.	Balance of last year.			Deduct for this year.					Actual collections.
		Due at end of year.	Not due at end of year.	Total.	Balance due.	Balance not due at end of year.	Remissions and suspensions.	Adjustment of excess collection in last June.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ajmere	55,602	4,234	23,716	83,012	1,602	10,187	2,103	...	19,933	83,680
Beawar	46,607	10,721	18,937	76,265	7,093	16,437	1,447	...	24,967	51,298
Todgarh	24,995	2,343	7,911	35,150	1,363	6,732	265	...	8,360	28,799
Total	1,27,174	17,298	50,564	1,95,036	10,058	39,326	3,875	...	53,259	1,41,777
Add amount realized by Public Works Department.	184	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	184
Grand Total	1,27,358	17,298	50,564	1,95,220	10,058	39,326	3,875	...	53,259	1,41,961
Figures for 1892-93	1,29,016	13,757	19,680	1,63,053	16,019	50,681	4,482	...	71,065	91,988
Figures for 1891-92	88,019	5,925	23,955	1,17,959	13,757	19,680	...	...	33,437	84,522
Figures for 1890-91	1,17,961	...	37,199	1,55,160	4,341	23,955	1,641	...	29,940	1,25,221
Figures for 1889-90	1,28,010	..	30,740	1,64,750	...	37,199	...	...	37,199	1,27,551

It will be seen from the table given above that the actual collections of the year under report amounted to R1,41,961 against R91,988 in the preceding year, R84,522 in 1891-92 and R1,25,221 in 1890-91 and R1,27,551 in 1889-90 which preceded the drought. The large increase of R49,973 in the collections of 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 are due to the following fact:—

The balance not due at the end of year 1891-92 and which was recovered in 1892-93 amounted to R19,680, whereas the balance not due at the end of year 1892-93 and which was recovered in 1893-94 amounted to R50,564, the difference, *viz.*, R30,884 + 19,089, the amount suspended, and in train of liquidation at end of year 1892-93, accounts for the increase.

271. Statement I. C. received from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts shows the actual collections for Ajmere-Merwara at R1,41,926 instead of R1,41,961. The difference of R35 between these figures is owing to the adjustment of this sum by the Comptroller of India Treasuries in his accounts under variable water revenue. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts has accordingly been requested to increase the total amount of the Indirect Receipts of the Public Works Department from R1,28,760 (which is the figure given in the Annual Cash Account of Tanks for 1893-94) to R1,28,795. Actual collections.

272. Rupees 3,875 were remitted under the sanction conveyed in the letters noted on the margin. It was due on account of the kharif harvest of 1891 and the rabi of 1892, which were both famine years. Remissions.

No. 1623-I., dated 10th May 1894, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner.

No. 379, dated 8th April 1894, from the Chief Commissioner, to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 658-151, dated 24th June 1894, from the Chief Commissioner to the Commissioner.

Working expenses.

273. The working expenses of the year amounted to R45,710. They were R98,849 in the previous year, R1,06,703 in 1891-92, R59,617 in 1890-91, and R58,107 during 1889-90. The details of the expenditure are as follows:—

	R
(*a*) Revenue management	7,889
(*b*) Cost of maintenance	36,437
(*c*) Indirect charges	1,384
TOTAL	45,710

The total expenditure compared with the figures of 1892-93 shows a reduction of R53,139. This is due to the closing of famine relief works, and the withdrawal of the extra establishment entertained on the same account. It is satisfactory, moreover, to note that they were considerably less than in 1889-90, which was a normal year.

Percentage on revenue and area assessed.

274. The percentage of working expenses on gross revenue assessed during the year, and on each acre assessed, was 27·86 and 1·33 respectively, against 131·12 and 2·72 in the preceding year.

Net revenue.

275. The net revenue, after deducting the working expenses as shown in the Examiner's statement, amounted to +96,216. In 1892-93 there was a deficit of R6,860, and in 1891-92 a deficit of R21,835. In 1890-91 there was a surplus of R65,604, with which the figures now under review compare favourably.

Record of rain.

276. The following statement shows the total rainfall recorded at the thirteen reporting stations in Ajmere-Merwara during 1893-94 as compared with the fall registered in 1892-93, and the average rainfall for each district calculated on the periods of ten years ending with the year 1890-91 inclusive:—

STATIONS.		1892-93.	1893-94.	Ten years ending 1890-91.
Ajmere	Ajmere	22·18	31·22	
	Bhinae	57·03	21·97	
	Sawar	39·08	26·57	
	Harmara	37·75	31·32	
	Kekri	46·90	19·57	
	Masuda	27·63	22·68	
	Pisangan	25·16	24·71	
	Goella	42·54	22·10	
AVERAGE AJMERE DISTRICT		37·28	25·02	21·42
Merwara	Beawar	32·32	25·66	
	Jawaja	36·04	20·11	
	Jassakhera	38·97	30·87	
	Todgurh	35·85	36·65	
	Dewair	43·48	38·03	
AVERAGE MERWARA DISTRICT		37·33	30·26	18·76

Experimental cuttings.

277. The rules for the conduct of the crop-cutting experiments in Ajmere-Merwara were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in September 1893. They provide for the experimental cutting of cotton, jowar, and maize in the kharif harvest and of barley in the rabi harvest. The rules were introduced too late to allow of experiments with the kharif crops of 1893, but some test cuttings of barley were made in the following rabi harvest, and the results are extracted here for reference.

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Name of crop.	Name of officer experimenting.	Date of experiment.	Name of tehsil.	Name of village.	Full details of the class of land as given in village papers.	Caste and class of cultivators.	Rent paid per acre.	Particulars of manuring in current and two preceding years.	Particulars of irrigation (if any).	Particulars of cropping in each of the three preceding years. Year.	Crop.	Area of plot cut.	Weight of outturn. If crop other than cotton. Grain. Stage in which weighed.	Weight in lbs.	Stalks if weighed.	Remarks as to general extent of area of which the crop is representative, with an estimate of the season's outturn of this area in annas per rupee.	Period between cutting and weighing.	Note of any special advantages of field.
							R a. p.								lbs.			
Barley.	Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.	15th March 1894.	Beawar.	Fattehpore 2nd.	Na. 234, Chahi, 1 biga 17 biswas.	Christian, 2nd class.	2 8 0	10 cart-loads last year.	5 times by well.	Kharif 1299. Rabi 1299. Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	Maize. Barley. Maize. Barley. Maize. Barley.	$\frac{1}{10}$ of an acre.	Dry.	167	269	14 annas.	8 days	...
					No. 324, Abl land, 26 bigas 12 biswas.	Rawat, 2nd class.	0 15 0	Manured last year.	...	Kharif 1299. Rabi „ Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	... Barley and grain. Jawar. Barley and grain. ... Barley.	...	...	102	126	14 „	Ditto	...
					No. 89, Abl land, 0 bigas 3 biswas.	Mahajan, 1st class.	0 15 0	Ditto	...	Kharif 1299. Rabi „ Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	Jowar. ... ... Barley and grain. Jowar. Barley.	...	...	61	71	13 „	Ditto	...
					No. 224, Chahi land, 3 bigas 14 biswas.	Rawat, 2nd class.	2 8 0	25 cart-loads.	5 times by well.	Kharif 1299. Rabi „ Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	Maize. Barley. Maize. Wheat. Maize. Barley.	...	...	168	267	14 „	Ditto	...
				Ganeshpura	No. 143, Abl land, 4 bigas 4 biswas.	Mer, 2nd class.	1 14 0	...	...	Kharif 1299. Rabi „ Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	... ... Barley. ... Barley.	...	...	102	115	14 „	Ditto	...
					No. 103, Barani land, 1 biga 15 biswas.	Ditto	0 6 3	16 cart-loads last year.	3 times by tank.	Kharif 1299. Rabi „ Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	... ... Cotton. Barley. Maize. ...	...	...	154	244	14 „	Ditto	...
					No. 131, Chahi land, 2 bigas.	Christian, 2nd class.	3 12 0	20 cart-loads last year.	5 times by well.	Kharif 1299. Rabi „ Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	Maize. ... Maize. Barley. Maize. Barley.	...	...	108	154	12 „	Ditto	...
				Gobindpura	No. 257, Barani land, 2 bigas and 0 biswas.	Chamar, 2nd class.	0 15 9	20 cart-loads n year.	Ditto	Kharif 1299. Rabi „ Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	... ... Maize. Barley. Maize. Barley.	...	...	166	319	14 „	Ditto	...
					No. 198, Abl land, 22 bigas 5 biswas.	Teli, 3rd class.	1 14 0	...	...	Kharif 1299. Rabi „ Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	... ... Barley. ... Barley.	...	...	89	153	13 „	Ditto	...
					Na. 102, Barani, naw Talabi, 5 bigas 9 biswas.	Sewag and carpenter, 3rd class.	...	...	...	Kharif 1299. Rabi „ Kharif 1300. Rabi „ Kharif 1301. Rabi „	... ... Maize. Barley and grain. Maize. Barley.	...	...	63	84	12 „	...	...

The figures are very incomplete, but it is hoped that full returns will be included in the report for the current year.

Measurement of wells.

278. The measurement of the spring level of 482 wells was taken in 1892-93 between the 15th and 25th September 1892 and on the 10th April 1893, with the general results shown in the margin. During the year under report the spring level of 483 wells was measured.

	Benefited by tanks.	Independent of tanks.
Ajmere	65	41
Merwara	205	171
TOTAL	270	212

	Benefited by tanks.	Independent of tanks.
Ajmere	66	41
Merwara	202	174
TOTAL	268	215

Of the 66 wells in Ajmere shown as having derived advantage from tanks, the spring level of 45 tanks registered in September 1893 had decreased by the following April. Of the remainder the level was practically unchanged. In Merwara, out of the 202 wells benefited by tanks the spring level of 154 wells had decreased by the month of April 1894. The water in the remaining 48 wells had either increased or showed no substantial difference.

Produce of different crops.

279. The total estimated quantity and value of the produce of all the different kinds of crops irrigated and unirrigated in 1893-94 and 1892-93 is compared in the following table :—

DISTRICTS.	CROP-RATE TANKS.		FIXED AND VARIABLE TANKS.		TOTAL.		1892-93.	
	Area.	Estimated value.	Area.	Estimated value.	Area.	Estimated value.	Area.	Estimated value.
		R		R		R		R
Ajmere	694	14,049	14,228	2,60,529	14,922	2,74,578	17,131	2,90,671
Merwara	1,639	25,218	17,683	2,20,287	19,322	2,45,505	19,199	3,00,290
TOTAL	2,333	39,267	31,911	4,80,816	34,244	5,20,083	36,330	5,90,961

Map of District.

280. A single map of the whole tract of Ajmere-Merwara showing the position of every tank is attached. The number of each tank is given on the map. The tanks included in list A are shown by red circles and those in list B by blue ones.

Discharge at sluice.

281. Appended* Statement No. I. E. prepared by the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Ajmere, shows the area irrigated by each of the tanks mentioned, the average discharge of water per second at the sluice head, the utilisation of water per second, and the area irrigated per second.

* *Vide* Irrigation Report printed separately.

PART V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

282. As noticed in paragraph 248 of the preceding year's report the rabi harvest of the spring of 1893, the revenue demand for which fell due in June, was excellent, yielding an outturn estimated at fifteen annas. Accordingly the opening of the year under review (1893-94) was as favourable as the commencement of 1892-93 was the reverse. The monsoon set in comparatively early, giving unusually heavy rains in the months of May and June. This enabled a very large area to be brought under cultivation for the kharif crops of the autumn. The rainfall of the past five years is shown in the following comparative statement :— General results.

		1889-90.	1890-91.*	1891-92.*	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ajmere.	Average of the District.	21·4	12·05	8·50	37·28	25·2
	Average Observatory .	23·0	16·34	8·18	22·18	31·22
Merwara.	Average of the District.	16·8	13 56	10·24	37·33	30·26

Rainfall.

* Years of scarcity.

This table shows that although the rainfall of the year was considerably less than that of 1892-93, it was nevertheless well above the normal rainfall, which is estimated at 21½ inches. The rains were timely and well distributed, and little injury was caused by excessive falls. The tanks and wells received an abundant supply; irrigation operations were satisfactory. In Ajmere district (especially in the Bhinae circle) some of the larger tanks did not fill well, as the individual falls were not always sufficiently heavy. But speaking generally, the tanks received enough water to secure the rabi crops of the autumn.

The cattle and agricultural stock considerably increased during the year. Details will be found in Part IV of the Report under the head "Production and Distribution."

The outturn of the rain crops (kharif), the revenue demand for which fell due in January 1894, was a good one. It was estimated at about 13 annas, and had not the cotton crop been damaged by rats and other causes it would have shown still better results.

283. There was no invasion of locusts during the year, but rats and blight injured the crops in parts. Locusts.

The relative prices of the principal food-grains, etc., ruling in the district during the year under review and in the preceding year are embodied in the following table :— Prices of principal food-grains.

	AJMERE TEHSIL.						BEAWAR TEHSIL.						TODGARH TEHSIL.					
	Rate per Rupee.				Average* price current.		Rate per Rupee.				Average† price current.		Rate per Rupee.				Average* price current	
	1892-93.		1893-94.				1892-93.		1893-94.				1892-93.		1893-94.			
	Seers.	Chattaks.	Seers.	Chattaks.	Seers.	Chattaks.	Seers.	Chattaks.	Seers.	Chattaks.	Seers.	Chattaks.	Seers.	Chattaks.	Seers.	Chattaks.	Seers.	Chattaks.
Wheat . .	11	...	12	12	16	...	11	12	15	8	18	6	11	7	17	12	20	5
Barley . .	17	8	28	...	24	...	18	...	31	8	28	5	15	8	40	1	30	8
Gram . .	17	8	28	...	23	...	18	10	29	8	25	9	15	8	37	...	26	...
Indian corn .	16	8	26	...	22	...	18	15	28	8	28	7	19	8	35	...	31	10
Jowar . .	17	8	26	...	23	8	19	...	25	8	24	7	20	8	35	...	26	8
Bajra . .	15	...	20	...	19	12	15	8	20	...	23	8	14	8	19	8	24	4
Rice . .	4	...	4	...	8	12	8	...	8	...	7	6	7	...	7	...	20	5
Urad-ki-dal .	13	...	14	...	16	...	13	15	14	...	18	14	17	...	25	...	23	4
Sugar . .	3	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	12	...	...
Ghee . .	1	2	1	6	...	...	1	3	1	7	...	...	1	5	1	12	...	...
Salt . .	11	12	11	12	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...

* *Vide* page 94 of Mr. LaTouche's Settlement Report of 1875.

This return shows that prices fell considerably in both districts during the year under report, and grain of all kinds was very cheap, chiefly owing to the excellent outturn of the local rabi and kharif crops. As stated, however, in last year's report, these figures alone cannot be taken as an absolute guide to local conditions, as prices depend nearly as much on imports and the state of the seasons in other provinces as on the produce of Ajmere-Merwara itself.

It is satisfactory to note that the cultivation of sirsoon (*Sinopis dichotoma*) was largely introduced during the year in the Merwara district. It is said to be a paying crop, while its cultivation is comparatively easy.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

284. The following statement shows the demand and collections for the year 1893-94:—

Heads.	Outstanding balance on 1st April 1893.	Demand for 1893-94.	Total.	Collections.	Remission sanctioned during the year.	Total.	Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1894.	Extra realizations.
Ajmere-Merwara.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Land revenue . Fixed .	1,53,895	3,24,379	4,78,274	3,80,461	34,365	4,14,826	63,448	...
Land revenue . Variable .	3,946	37,540	41,486	41,052	...	41,052	434	...
Water revenue . . .	12,984	81,543	94,527	83,395	3,535	86,930	7,597	...
Miscellaneous receipts . .	110	13,980	14,090	14,084	...	14,084	6	...
Total .	1,70,935	4,57,442	6,28,377	5,18,992	37,900	5,56,892	71,485	...
Figures for 1892-93 . .	1,07,307	3,94,950	5,02,257	3,24,438	6,884	3,31,322	1,70,935	...
Difference .	+ 63,628	+ 62,492	+1,26,120	+1,94,554	+ 31,016	+2,25,570	− 99,450	...

Demand.

285. It will be seen that the demand for the year under review amounted to R4,57,442, as compared with R3,94,950 in the preceding year, showing an increase of R62,492 as detailed below:—

	R
Fixed land revenue	7,588
Variable ditto	12,301
Water revenue	34,774
Miscellaneous	7,829
Total .	62,492

The increase of R7,588 in the fixed land revenue demand is largely due to the fact that with the sanction of the Government of India 21 of the 61 variably assessed villages were summarily settled according to the fixed assessment with effect from the kharif harvest of 1300 Fusli payable on 1st January 1893. In the preceding year the revenue derived from them for the rabi of 1299 Fusli payable on the 15th June 1892 was included under the head "Variable Land Revenue," whereas during the year 1893-94 the revenue of the said 21 villages for both the rabi and kharif crops was included under the head of "Fixed Land Revenue."

The increase of R12,301 in the demand under "Variable Land Revenue" is attributed to the excellent outturn of the rabi and kharif harvests. The large increase of R34,774 in the demand under the head "Water Revenue" is due to the good rains of 1893, owing to which a relatively large area was brought under cultivation and irrigated.

The increase of R7,829 under the head "Miscellaneous" was due partly to the realization of the arrears of succession fees recoverable from certain istimrardars, and partly to a larger amount of mutation fees having been recovered during the year. Special efforts were successfully made to clear off all the arrears of pending mutation cases.

Collections.

286. Of the total demand of R6,28,377 which included the large outstanding balance of R1,70,935 in arrears on the 31st March 1893, a sum of R5,18,992, or 82·56 per cent., was collected, against R3,24,438, or 71·79 per cent., of the demand during the preceding year. Rupees 37,900 were remitted. Thus the outstanding balance on the 31st March 1894 was R71,485, as against R1,70,935 on the 31st March 1893.

The collections during the year under review exceeded those of the preceding year by R1,94,554. This large increase is chiefly due to the realizations of arrears in addition to the current demand for the year 1893-94.

Of the balance outstanding at the close of the year 1893-94, which amounted to R71,485 as stated above, R9,604 were due by Ajmere and the remainder, R61,881, by Merwara.

Of the arrears in Ajmere the payment of R7,216 was suspended till 1st July 1894, and later dates under the orders of the Local Government, and R1,406 have been collected since the close of the year 1893-94. The balance, *viz.*, R982, is now being recovered.

In Merwara R266 have been remitted since the close of the year. Proposals for the remission of R4,396 have been submitted, and the recovery of the balance, *viz.*, R57,219, has been postponed.

The total amount remitted for both districts for the year was R42,562, and the total amount suspended was R64,435.

The table beneath shows the demand and collections for each of the last six years:—

Year.	Outstanding on 1st April.	Demand.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	Extra realization.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1888-89	206	4,43,147	4,43,353	4,42,706	617	30	...
1889-90	30	4,30,070	4,30,100	4,30,001	5	94	...
1890-91	94	4,45,143	4,45,237	4,33,599	62	11,576	...
1891-92	11,576	3,71,366	3,82,942	2,74,931	2	1,08,009	702
1892-93	1,07,307	3,94,950	5,02,257	3,24,438	6,884	1,70,935	...
1893-94	1,70,935	4,57,442	6,28,377	5,18,992	37,900	71,485	...
Normal figures for comparison*	...	4,23,661	4,23,661	4,23,661	...	...	...

* Extracted from Mr. Whitewny's Settlement Report.

The fact that it was possible to collect so large a sum as R5,18,992 during the year under report, in addition to takkavi recoveries, without undue hardship, is the best proof of the returning prosperity of the country. The balance outstanding was reduced from R1,70,935 on the 1st April 1893 to R71,485 on the 31st March 1894—a satisfactory result. The collections during the current year have so far been good.

287. The income from the jagir sections of the Akhri and Deranthu villages which are managed by the Government is given in the following table:— Trust land.

Heads.	Akhri.	Deranthu.	Total.
Land revenue fixed	...	3,169	3,169
Variable land revenue	384	309	693
Fixed water revenue	28	162	190
Variable water revenue	81	1,937	2,018
Total	493	5,577	6,070
Figures for 1892-93	193	2,247	2,440
Do. for 1891-92	100	1,782	1,882
Do. for 1890-91	524	3,282	3,806
Do. for 1889-90	393	4,039	4,432

It will be seen that the collections rose from R1,882 in 1891-92 and R2,440 in 1892-93 to R6,070 in 1893-94. The increase of R3,630, as compared with the collections of 1892-93, is due to the fact that the preceding year's figures included the collections of the rabi crop of 892, which was very poor, while during the year under report owing to the excellent kharif nd rabi harvests a large portion of the arrears was realized in addition to the current demand. The collections are largely in excess of the figures of any of the past six years.

288. During the year under review revised rules were framed and published throughout the Ajmere-Merwara district for the maintenance and inspection of traverse survey and boundary marks. Boundary marks.

In Ajmere 21,570 boundary pillars and survey marks were inspected by the Revenue Officers. Of these 20,927 were found in good condition, 626 were reported as requiring repairs, and 17 were in dispute. In Merwara 23,172 were inspected. Of these 2,265 required repairs, and the rest, 20,907, were in good condition. No pillars were removed wilfully. The pillars which had fallen down or had been covered by earth were repaired and cleared. One hundred and eleven survey marks within the forest areas were inspected by the Forest Officer. Altogether 44,853 pillars and marks were inspected, against 52,879 in 1892-93.

The work of instructing patwaries, which had fallen into abeyance, has been revised and is in progress. Out of 13 candidates 5 passed the examination held during 1893-94. The

patwari instructor, whose time had been gradually diverted to other work, now closely attends to these his proper duties. He has been ordered to submit a monthly diary.

Village birs.

289. With a view to guard against fodder famine similar to that which occurred in 1891-92, protective measures have been introduced by the establishment of grass depôts at different centres in both districts with the assistance and consent of the zemindars concerned. About 6,980 maunds of grass were thus stored up to the 30th June 1894. This point is further noticed in the Forest Section of the Report.

Settlement operations.

290. The appointment of Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere-Merwara was made permanent in January 1894 by the Government of India. He continued to perform the usual assessment duties under the general supervision of the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara.

The number of variably assessed villages has since the close of the year been further reduced from 40 to 38. They were formerly 61 in all.

The six years' Jamabundi Report postponed during scarcity of 1890-92 was taken in hand during the year under report, and will, it is hoped, be completed during the current year.

II.—LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, XIX OF 1883.

291. The balance of the loans under this Act outstanding at the commencement of the year under review amounted, as shown in the Report for 1892-93, to ₨3,16,790. No advances were made during the year under review.

The total demand of the year including ₨24,330 on account of interest amounted to ₨1,08,454, as compared with the demand of ₨78,697 for the year 1892-93. Of this total ₨73,640 were collected, namely, ₨56,889 on account of principal, and ₨16,751 on account of interest, leaving a balance of ₨34,814 outstanding.

The total of the advances outstanding under this Act on the 31st March 1894 amounted therefore to ₨2,59,901, against ₨3,16,790 at the close of the preceding year.

III.—LOANS UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT, XII OF 1884.

292. The balance of loans outstanding under this Act on the 1st April 1893 was ₨2,04,537. The total demand for the year was ₨1,70,566, of which ₨1,06,235 were recovered during 1893-94, leaving a balance of ₨98,302 due to Government on the 31st March 1894; ₨5,594 were credited on account of interest.

Out of the total sum of ₨2,79,020 which fell due during 1893-94 on account of takkavi instalments under both enactments ₨1,85,469 were collected, leaving ₨93,551 unrealized at the close of the year 1893-94.

The table beneath shows the state of the takkavi dues and collections during the last four years under the two Acts combined:—

	Outstanding on 31st March.	Demand.	Total.	Collections.	Outstanding on 1st April.
	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨
1890-91	443	6,146	6,589	5,790	799
1891-92	799	23,205	24,004	5,769	18,235
1892-93	18,235	1,98,591	2,16,826	1,23,000	93,826
1893-94	93,826	1,85,194	2,79,020	1,85,469	93,551

V.—IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

1. OPIUM.

293. During the year under report one chest of opium was brought to the scales at Ajmere for export to Bombay. The duty levied thereon was remitted to the Bombay Government. This is the first chest of opium brought to the scales at Ajmere for export to Bombay since the year 1889-90.

The number of chests exported to the Punjab rose from 392 in 1891-92 and 430 in 1892-93 to 572 in 1893-94. In 1890-91 the total was only 332.

The duty remitted to the Excise Commissioner, Punjab, amounted to ₨1,20,120, against ₨90,300 in 1892-93, showing an increase of about ₨30,000. The duty in 1891-92 was ₨82,320.

2. EXCISE.

294. A comparative statement is appended showing the excise receipts during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 under the principal heads of income. Country and European liquor.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Country liquor	1,08,438	80,462	—27,976
European liquor	1,892	1,764	—128
Drugs { Ganja and charas, etc.	7,270	6,110	—1,160
Drugs { Opium, madak and chundu	8,842	5,839	—3,003
Fines and forfeitures	9	64	+55
Miscellaneous	5,640	5,640	...
TOTAL	1,32,091*	99,879*	—32,212

* These sums are exclusive of the amount recovered on account of duty realized on Malwa opium exported to the Punjab and Bombay. In 1892-93 there was no export to Bombay.

1892-93	70,000
1893-94	75,000
1894-95	77,000
1895-96	78,000
1896-97	90,000
TOTAL	3,90,000

295. The 1893-94 was the second of the five years' lease granted to Mr. Nowrosji Rustomji for the annual minimum guaranteed amounts shown in the margin.

The receipts from country liquor amounted to R80,462, against R1,08,438 in 1892-93, showing a deficit of R27,976. This is due to the fact that the realizations for 1892-93 included R38,125-8-0 paid by the contractor on account of arrears of the demand for 1891-92. If this item be excluded, the receipts for 1893-94 show an improvement over those of 1892-93 by R10,150. Of the total receipts (R80,462) R75,000 (as against R70,000 in 1892-93) was on account of the minimum guarantee for the year 1893-94, and the balance, R5,462, represented the still-head duty realized over and above the fixed minimum guaranteed by the contractor.

The amount of the excess duty realized in 1892-93 was only R312-8-0.

296. The Sadar Distillery System which is in force in Ajmere-Merwara underwent no change during the year.

297. The quantity of spirit manufactured at and issued from the Ajmere distillery during the year 1893-94 is given in the subjoined table:— Manufacture of liquor.

	15° U. P.	25° U. P.	50° U. P.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Opening stock spirit	120	4,315	4,371
Spirit drawn during the year	4,659	26,401	64,359
TOTAL	4,779	30,716	68,730
Issued on permits for shops	4,400	26,425	14,170
Issued to Deoli Agency	10	130	450
Spirit 50° U. P. redistilled to 25° and 15° U. P.	...	...	48,553
Loss from dryage	92	82	278
Closing stock	277	4,079	5,279
	4,779	30,716	68,730
Figures for the year 1892-93	3,178	27,562	62,643
" " " 1891-92	2,275	19,596	52,877

It will be seen that the quantity of liquor manufactured at and issued from the Ajmere distillery during the year 1893-94 was considerably larger than that of the previous year.

But the closing stock of spirit amounted to 9,635 gallons, against 8,806 gallons at the end of 1892-93, and 6,121 gallons in 1891-92.

298. The disposal of the liquor removed from the distillery during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

Kind of Liquor.	Opening balance in shops and depôts.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Sold.	Dryage.	Closing balance.	Value of Liquor during the year.	
							At the maximum selling rate.	Actual.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	₨	₨
15° U. P. . . .	278	4,400	4,678	4,289	39	350	19,773	19,595
25° U. P. . . .	698	26,425	27,123	26,353	144	626	1,00,594	99,107
50° U. P. . . .	792	14,170	14,962	14,298	124	540	42,894	38,665
Total .	1,768	44,995	46,763	44,940	307	1,516	1,63,261	1,57,367
Figures for 1892-93 .	1,257	39,975	41,232	38,403	1,061	1,768	1,36,453	1,32,766
„ „ 1891-92 .	24,127	33,900	58,027	53,897	2,873	1,257	1,85,066	1,50,762

299. The quantity of liquor distributed to the various shops from the central distillery at Ajmere rose from 39,975 gallons in 1892-93 and 33,900 in 1891-92 to 44,995 in 1893-94.

The quantities sold and proceeds realized increased from 38,403 gallons and ₨1,32,766 in 1892-93 to 44,940 gallons and ₨1,57,367, respectively, in 1893-94. The increase in sale is attributed to the return of prosperity with favourable seasons.

The enhanced sales reduced proportionately the balance in hand in the shops at the end of the year. On the 31st March 1893 it was 1,768 gallons; on the corresponding date in 1894 it was 1,516 gallons.

The loss by dryage was less by 754 gallons than in 1892-93.

Revenue and expenditure.

300. The cost of distillation and sale as given by the contractor amounted to ₨54,216. If to this amount is added the sum of ₨86,156, realized from the contractor on account of

(1) still-head duty,

(2) rent for the distillery ground, and

(3) the contractor's contribution towards the cost of the preventive establishment,

the contractor's total expenditure comes to ₨1,40,372, against a gross income of ₨1,57,367.

This leaves a net profit to the contractor of ₨16,995, as shown below :—

	₨
Total receipts	1,57,367
Total expenditure	1,40,372
Net profit	16,995

The accuracy of these figures has been checked by the contractor's books when assessing him for the income tax, and are probably approximately correct. As stated in last year's report, he showed a net loss of 1,915 on the year's operations. But he was assessed to pay ₨325-8-4 for income tax, which indicates a net profit of at least ₨12,500.

In response to an alleged demand, the contractor undertook to draw toddy during part of the year as an experimental measure. But the consumption proved very limited, and the contractor is said to have sustained a loss of ₨97 during the period of four months that the experiment continued. It was accordingly abandoned.

301. As in 1892-93, the contractor was allowed to sell sweetened massala liquor during the year at 15° U. P. and 25° U. P. under certain conditions at enhanced rates.

No change occurred in the arrangements for distillation by the Istimrardars for their personal consumption.

Retail shops.

302. The number of retail shops for the sale of country liquor was increased from 143 in 1892-93 to 147 in 1893-94. Those for the sale of European liquor were reduced from 12 to 11. One of the licenses issued for retail vend was held for one month only, and then relinquished.

Two licenses were issued for the consumption of liquor on the premises and one for the refreshment room attached to the railway station at Ajmere.

303. During the year under report the number of shops for the sale of opium and its various preparations, and for that of bhang, ganja and charas, was 11 and 17, respectively, against 11 and 18 during 1892-93. In 1891-92 the total number of drug shops was 39, and in 1890-91 it was 38. This decrease is satisfactory. Drugs.

* Drug monopoly.	R
1890-91	15,355
1891-92	16,290
1892-93	14,995
1893-94	11,949

The receipts from the sale of the monopoly for the vend of drugs fell from R14,995 in 1892-93 to R11,949.* The details of the receipts, which were recovered in full during the year, are given below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Opium, madak and chandu	7,725	5,839	—1,886
Bhang, ganja and charas	7,270	6,110	—1,160
TOTAL	14,995	11,949	—3,046

304. The incidence per head of the population of the total excise revenue fell from 3 annas and 11 pies in 1892-93 to 2 annas and 11 pies in 1893-94. In 1891-92 it was 4 annas and 8 pies. In 1890-91 it was 3 annas and 9 pies, and in 1889-90 it was said to be 5 annas and 10 pies. The new census is probably responsible to a large extent for this apparent reduction.

305. During the year under review, 64 persons were prosecuted for breach of the Abkari rules, and 12 persons for breach of the Opium rules, as contrasted with 32 and 18 persons respectively in the preceding year. Of these 61 and 11 were convicted under the respective heads, against 30 and 17 during 1892-93. The large increase of cases under the head "Breach of Abkari rules" is attributed to the greater care on the part of the Abkari establishment in seeing that all the conditions of licenses were observed by the shop-keepers, more particularly condition 2, under which they are bound to keep for sale a sufficient quantity of liquor of each kind at all times. Prosecutions.

306. The amount of duty to be adjusted for Ajmere-Merwara on account of the import of Shahjehanpur rum fell from R7,899 in 1892-93 to R7,540 in 1893-94. The corresponding figures for 1891-92 and 1890-91 were R6,757 and R6,031. In 1889-90 it was only R5,294.

307. The quantity of opium and its preparations, *viz.*, (1) madak, (2) chandu, consumed from the licensed shops in the district during 1893-94 is reported to have been as follows:—

	Maunds.	Seers.	Chataks.
Ajmere	40	17	15
Beawar	4	20	8
Nasirabad	2	30	...
Kekri	...	32	15
TOTAL	48	21	6
1892-93	37	26	12
1891-92	28	9	4

308. The area under hemp cultivation in the Ajmere-Merwara district during the year under report was as under:— Hemp cultivation.

	Bighas.
Khalsa	2
Jagir	3

This information will be regularly given in future reports as desired.

General remarks.

309. The question of the refund of R3,686 mentioned in paragraphs 237 and 285 of the Administration Report for 1891-92 and 1892-93, respectively, has not yet been settled. The late Abkari contractor, who has left Rajputana, demurs to the refund, and measures are being taken to enforce its payment.

The Royal Opium Commission held its meetings at Ajmere from the 31st January to the 4th February 1894. Witnesses from all parts of Rajputana were examined. Their evidence was almost exclusively unfavourable to any change in the existing arrangements.

Some of the liquor shops on the border, referred to in the last report, have, it is believed, been removed. But there are still complaints on this score.

3. STAMPS.

310. The gross revenue derived from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps rose from R2,30,344 in the year 1892-93 to R2,45,452 in 1893-94, showing an increase of R15,108. The total receipts in 1891-92 were R2,06,395.

The details of receipts and charges are given below :—

	Gross receipts.		Charges.		Net receipts.		Difference.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NON-JUDICIAL.							
Foreign bills	18,793	21,423	1,337	1,502	17,456	19,921	+2,465
One-anna receipt stamps	71,011	67,662	5,071	4,753	65,940	62,909	—3,031
Hundi stamps	5,076	5,770	240	264	4,836	5,506	+670
Impressed sheets	41,665	40,109	2,372	2,208	39,293	37,901	—1,392
Stamp duty and miscellaneous	317	527	...	...	317	527	+210
TOTAL	1,36,862	1,35,491	9,020	8,727	1,27,842	1,26,764	—1,078
JUDICIAL.							
Court-fee stamps	93,353	1,09,713	12,546	15,645	80,807	94,068	+13,261
Paper for judicial petitions	10	...	1	...	9	...	—9
Stamp for copies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recoveries in pauper suits	119	248	...	...	119	248	+129
TOTAL	9,3482	1,09,961	12,547	15,645	80,935	94,316	+13,381
Grand total according to Treasury accounts	2,30,344	2,45,452	21,567	24,372	2,08,777	2,21,080	+12,303
Total given by Comptroller of India Treasuries	2,30,225	2,45,204	10,478	10,449	...	...	...
Law and justice recoveries in pauper suits and process-serving establishment	119	248	9,773	9,773	...	...	...
Refunds and drawbacks (Refund of stamps, etc.)	...	...	1,316	4,150	...	...	...
TOTAL AS ABOVE	2,30,344	2,45,452	21,567	24,372	...	...	...

The principal variations in the income when compared with the figures for 1892-93 are in Court-fee stamps and foreign bills. The increase in receipts of R16,360 under the former head was due to increased litigation. The increase of R3,324 in the sale of foreign bills and hundi stamps showed an increased local demand for money. The decrease of R4,905 in the sale of one-anna receipt and impressed sheets points to a corresponding decrease in the number of monetary transactions during the year 1893-94 as compared with that in the preceding year.

311. The charges comprise the following items and show an increase of R2,805, as compared with the figures for 1892-93. The increase is chiefly due to relatively heavy refunds in 1893-84 :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Discount	8,720	8,819	+99
Refunds	1,317	4,150	+2,833
Process-serving establishment	9,773	9,773	...
Office establishment and contingencies	1,757	1,630	—127
TOTAL	21,567	24,372	+2,805

The number of licensed stamp-vendors increased from 47 in 1892-93 to 54 in 1893-94. Six were official and 48 non-official vendors. The advisability of reducing the number is under consideration. The number of persons punished for wilful breaches of the Stamp Laws was 52, against 30 in the preceding year. The outstanding balance on account of the cost of pauper suits during 1893-94 amounted to R3,078, and R114 fell due during the year under review; thus the total amount recoverable was R3,192. Of this sum R248 were recovered, leaving R2,944 outstanding at the close of the year 1893-94, against R3,078 on the 31st March 1893.

312. The table beneath shows the course of the Stamp revenue and charges in Ajmere-Merwara during the last six years :—

	Total revenue.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	R	R	R
1888-89	2,42,174	20,601	2,21,573
1889-90	2,38,886	21,015	2,17,871
1890-91	2,39,287	21,645	2,17,642
1891-92	2,06,395	19,715	1,86,680
1892-93	2,30,344	21,567	2,08,777
1893-94	2,45,452	24,372	2,21,080

These figures show signs of reviving prosperity after the period of pressure, which commenced in 1890.

4. INCOME TAX.

313. The following comparative statement shows the financial results of the Income Tax for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

PARTICULARS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Receipts—			
Outstanding balance	215	102	—113
Demand { Original	97,226	83,615	—13,611
Demand { Final	96,060	80,764	—15,296
Penalties	174	35	—139
Total for collection	96,449	80,901	—15,548
Amount collected	96,332	80,564	—15,768
Amount collected in excess of demand	...	...	...
Remissions	...	...	...
Balances remaining unrecovered on 31st March 1894	117	337	+220
TOTAL ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	96,332	80,564	...
Expenditure—			
Commission on amount collected by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company from the Railway employés at R2 per cent.	729	156	—573
Establishment and contingencies	967	3,504	+2,537
Refunds made during 1893-94	...	91,415	+91,415
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,696	95,075	+93,379
Balance net income	94,636	—14,511	—1,09,147

314. The outstanding balance shown at the end of 1892-93 was R117 and the opening balance in the year under review was R102. The difference of R15 was remitted after the 31st March 1893. The original demand from the tax-payers in 1892-93 was R97,226. In 1893-94 it was only R83,615. In the same way the final demand dropped from R96,060 in 1892-93 to R80,764 in 1893-94, a decrease of R15,296.

The reduced demand in the year under report is due to the fact that the collection of the tax payable by the members of the "General" section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was transferred from Ajmere to Bombay, with effect from June 1893, owing to the removal of that section to Bombay.

Excluding all Railway employés, and confining the figures to the tax payable by the non-railway population of the two districts of Ajmere and Merwara, the demand for 1893-94 shows an increase of R13,314 as compared with the demand for 1892-93. This is due to the revision of the assessment, which was sanctioned by the Government of India in the correspondence ending with their letter No. 2543, dated 19th June 1891. It was referred to in paragraphs 294 and 303 of last year's Administration Report, and was completed during the year.

A detailed report of the revision has been separately submitted.

315. The total collections (as distinct from demand) during the year (including the arrears of R102 outstanding on the 31st March 1893 as well as the tax paid by the remaining Railway employés in Ajmere) amounted to R80,564 against R96,332 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of R15,768.

This decrease is due to the transfer of the General Section mentioned above. In 1893-94 the receipts from Railway employés amounted to only R7,820. In 1892-93 the corresponding receipts were R36,430, a difference of R29,610; against this loss must be set off the increased collections of about R13,000 due to the revision. In future it is understood that no part of the receipts from Railway employés will be collected in Ajmere-Merwara. Excluding the amount payable by the Railway employés of the General Section transferred in June 1893, and by the Railway employés serving in Native States, who were exempted from the tax, as shown in last year's report (paragraph 294), the gross receipts from the permanent population for the last five years are compared in the subjoined table :—

Year.	R
1889-90	58,797
1890-91	61,480
1891-92	67,884
1892-93	59,902
1893-94	72,744

The local income of R72,744 will probably be reduced in 1894-95 by about the amount, *viz.*, R7,820, received in 1893-94 from the remaining Railway employés.

316. The total expenditure in 1893-94 amounted to R95,075, as against R1,696 in 1892-93. The larger sum includes the abnormal item of R91,415 paid on account of refunds to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the tax recovered since 1st April 1886 from their employés stationed on those sections of the line which pass through Native States. These refunds were made in pursuance of the orders contained in Foreign Department letter No. 1147-I., dated the 3rd April 1893. If the amount of R91,415 thus disbursed in refunds were excluded from the total expenditure of R95,075, the net expenditure would be R3,660, or R1,964 in excess of the figures of the preceding year. The increase is due to the cost of the extra establishment entertained, as already stated, for revising the income-tax assessment during the year.

Of the net expenditure of R3,660, a payment of R156 was made on account of commission to the management of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company for collecting the income tax due from its employés in Ajmere-Merwara. The balance of R3,504, was expended upon establishment and contingencies, as compared with R967 in 1892-93.

317. The effect of the refunds and transferred payments was to produce a net deficit of R14,511 during the year under review, as against a surplus of R94,636 in 1892-93 and R1,11,373 in 1891-92.

318. Deducting the expenditure, *viz.*, R3,660 for establishment and commission (exclusive of refunds) from the actual receipts (R80,564), the net revenue amounted to R76,904, against R94,636 in 1892-93. This total of R76,904 includes the sum of R8,756 collected in Ajmere on account of deductions for the tax from the salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities received by Government officials residing in Rajputana *outside* Ajmere-Merwara (The collections under the same head in 1892-93 amounted to R7,786.) The actual income therefore, for which credit should be taken for the two districts of Ajmere and Merwara is R68,148, against R86,851 in 1892-93. The difference is due to the transfer to Bombay of Railway employés who formerly paid the income tax in Ajmere.

319. The number of assessees fell from 3,331 in 1892-93 to 3,086 during the year under review. Here again the decrease is due to the transfer of the Railway employés to Bombay Of the 3,086 persons originally assessed, 320 persons, against 230 persons in the previous year, and 447 in 1891-92 and 310 in 1890-91 raised objections; 113 objections were accepted and 207 were rejected.

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Twenty-four applications for remission were preferred to the Commissioner from the orders of the Collector, as compared with 18 in the preceding year; 13 were disallowed and 11 remanded for further enquiry and explanation. Of the 11 remanded cases, the tax was remitted and refunded in 8 cases, while 3 applications remained pending at the close of the year. These have since been disposed of.

Of the total number of persons, *viz.*, 3,086, who paid the tax during the year, 161 and 22, against 170 and 12, respectively, in the preceding year, received salaries and pensions from Government. These paid R14,566 on account of income tax, against R13,435 in 1892-93.

320. One thousand one hundred and forty-nine tax payers or private employés were assessed during the year, against 1,572 in 1892-93. The tax collected from them amounted to R12,036, against R36,430 in 1892-93. The decrease has already been explained. Seven hundred and nine money-lenders paid R13,646 against 422 who paid R7,180 in 1892-93. In 1891-92 697 money-lenders paid R11,863 on account of this tax. One hundred and ninety-five agents paid R11,018, against 86 who paid R4,339 in 1892-93. One hundred and forty against 98 merchants in piece-goods paid R2,713, as contrasted with R1,841 in the previous year. The increases noticed above are mainly due to the investigations of the temporary revision establishment. They are also partly due to the fact that under section 21 of the Income Tax Act, II of 1886, several traders not resident in British India, but dealing through agents in Beawar, were included in the demand of 1893-94. The provisions of this section appear to have been overlooked hitherto.

Rupees 35 were recovered on account of penalties from habitual defaulters, who disregarded orders and writs issued to them. The corresponding figure in 1892-93 was R174, and in 1891-92 the amount was R228.

321. In the following table the number of tax payers, classified according to their income and the amounts paid by them, are compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.		Difference.	
	Number of Assessees.	Amount.	Number of Assessees.	Amount.	Number of Assessees.	Amount.
		R		R		R
R500 to R1,000	2,309	23,755	2,338	20,816	+29	—2,939
R1,000 to R2,000	682	19,512	506	13,780	—176	—5,732
R2,000 to R5,000	249	18,754	163	12,395	—86	—6,359
R5,000 to R20,000	79	18,436	62	15,855	—17	—2,581
R20,000 to R1,00,000	10	8,423	15	10,654	+5	+2,231
R1,00,000 and over	2	7,029	2	7,029	...	...
TOTAL	3,331	95,909	3,086	80,529	—245	—15,380
Interest on Government Securities	...	1,127	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	97,036	...	80,529	...	—16,507
Add—Penalty	...	174	...	35	...	—139
TOTAL	...	97,210	...	80,564	...	—16,646
Deduct—Refunds	...	878	...	91,415	...	—90,537
Net amount collected	...	96,332	...	—10,851	...	—1,07,183

The classification given above shows in detail the decrease in the number of assessees and the amount collected from them during the year under review. The reduction in numbers and amount has already been explained.

322. Excluding all Railway employés (the whole of whose tax will this year and in future be collected in Bombay, as shown above), the collections in Ajmere-Merwara, as calculated on the basis of the revised assessment just completed, should amount, in round numbers, to R73,000 a year. Deducting R1,000 a year for establishment and contingencies, the net income from this tax will in future probably amount to R72,000 a year. This includes about R8,000 annually collected in Ajmere on account of the tax paid by Government officials residing in Rajputana outside Ajmere-Merwara. The net collections, therefore, for which Ajmere-Merwara can take credit, at a rough estimate, amount to R64,000 a year. If, however, the somewhat sanguine estimates of the income-tax assessor are fully realized, the total receipts should yield about R3,000 more than the figures given above. General remarks.

5. PENSIONS.

323. The number of pensioners on the list on the 1st April 1893 was 531 drawing an aggregate amount of R65,774-11-0 per annum, as compared with 147 pensioners drawing

R32,667-11-0 per annum on the corresponding date in 1892. During the year under review, 47 pensions, amounting to R9,358-8-0 per annum, were newly granted.

Out of the total number of 578 pensions, amounting to R75,133-3-0 per annum, 62 pensions, amounting to R5,375-6-0, lapsed to Government on account of deaths, non-ppearance and transfer of pensioners. The net result was that at the close of the year 1893-94 there were 516 pensioners drawing R69,757-13-0 as detailed below, against 531 pensioners drawing R65,774-11-0* on the 31st March 1893—

* Annas 11 were shown in excess in the Report for 1892-93.

	R	a.	p.
506 pensions for life amounting to	69,423	8	5
6 " in perpetuity	154	4	7
4 " for certain fixed periods	180	0	0
	69,757	13	0

	Pensioners.	Pensions. R
31st March 1890	137	28,092
" 1891	145	26,540
" 1892	147	32,668
" 1893	531	65,774
" 1894	516	69,757

6. REVENUE BUSINESS.

324. The total number of revenue cases of all kinds which came up for disposal during the year was 12,006, against 26,907 in the preceding year. The considerable decrease is attributed to the fact that during the preceding year nearly the whole of the heavy arrears of the mutation cases were settled. Of the 12,006 cases, 11,695 were disposed of and 311 remained pending at the close of the year 1893-94.

Civil suits.

325. One suit was instituted against Government during the year under report as in 1892-93. It has since been decided in favour of Government. During the year 1893-94 no suit was instituted on behalf of Government. The value of the decrees payable to Government amounted to R1,870, of which a sum of R265 was realized, leaving a balance of R1,605 outstanding on the 31st March 1894, against R1,656 on 31st March 1893.

7. ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

326. No land was acquired for public purposes during the year under review. A sum of R4,340-5 6 was disbursed during 1893-94 on account of compensation for land taken up for the irrigation works noted in the margin, which were constructed in the late famine as stated in last year's report. Since the close of the year sanction has been received for the payment of the large sums required as compensation for the land occupied by the Kair and Barol tanks.

	R	a.	p.
Khanpura	1,509	12	2
Tabiji	751	1	4
Ramsar Tank Feeder	2,079	8	0
	4,340	5	6

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

1. DISTRICT FUNDS UNDER LOCAL CONTROL.

327. The opening balance on the 1st April 1893 at the credit of the District Funds stood at R42,498, against R37,006 on 1st April 1892, and R36,261 in the previous year. This sum, with the receipts of the year, which amounted to R41,571, made up a total of R84,069. Of this sum R32,400 were expended during the year, leaving a closing balance of R51,669 on the 31st March 1894. Of this balance R7,500 are invested in Government securities. The closing balance, according to the Ajmere Treasury Accounts, was R44,169. The difference of R7,500 between the balance shown in this review and that entered in the Treasury Accounts is due to the fact that the amount invested in Government Promissory

Year.	Opening balance.	Income.	Total.
	R	R	R
1890-91	32,941	32,313	65,254
1891-92	36,261	27,863	64,124
1892-93	37,006	35,024	72,030
1893-94	42,498	41,571	84,069

Notes is not included in the balance shown in the Treasury Accounts. The investment of R7,000 shown in last year's report was increased to R7,500, a sum of R500 out of the balance under the head of "Dispensaries" having been invested.

328. Statements I and II show the details of income and expenditure, respectively, of the District Funds during the year 1893-94, as compared with the Budget grants for the year as well as with the actuals of the preceding year:—

TABLE I.

Receipts.

Sources of Income.	1893-94. Name of Fund. Road.	School.	Dâk.	Nazul.	Staging bungalows.	Dispensaries.	Total.	Estimate for 1893-94.	Actuals for 1892-93.
1. Cesses	15,610	7,805	976	...	...	...	24,391	20,800	20,428
2. Contributions	4,400	960	...	...	...	6,839	12,199	10,880	8,547
3. School fees	...	1,030	...	...	...	...	1,030	900	940
4. Sale-proceeds of dry wood, fruits, grass and flowers.	339	...	...	10	...	...	349	480	361
5. Interest	...	...	...	...	...	297	297	300	279
6. Rent of lands and buildings	...	...	...	128	1,209	...	1,337	1,400	1,597
7. Pushkar Fair shops and Toll tax receipts.	920	...	...	286	...	...	1,206	1,400	1,032
8. Sale of buildings	...	...	...	...	200	...	200	200	...
9. Miscellaneous	150	9	...	399	4	...	562	270	1,840
Total	21,419	9,804	976	823	1,413	7,136	41,571	...	35,024
Estimate for 1893-94	19,262	8,536	832	670	1,510	5,820	36,630	36,630	...
Actuals for 1892-93	17,979	8,441	842	335	1,503	5,924	35,024	...	35,024

The above table shows an increase under every head of receipts, except "Dâk Bungalows," in which there is a small falling off of R90 when compared with the actuals of the preceding year. The total receipts amounted to R41,571, against R35,024 realized during the year 1892-93, showing a total increase of R6,547. This increase was principally due to (*a*) the recovery of a large amount of cesses which had fallen into arrears owing to the recent scarcity; and (*b*) the receipt of a larger sum (R4,000, against R1,500 in 1892-93) as contribution from the surplus of the Ajmere Pound Fund for repairs to roads.

329. A separate review has already been submitted as usual upon the dispensaries of Ajmere-Merwara during the past year, and will be found in a different part of this report. A few remarks, however, are here added in accordance with practice on the same subject, as the Dispensary Fund forms one of the several District Funds under review. Dispensaries:

330. The Dispensary Fund for 1893-94 shows an increase amounting to R1,212, as compared with the accounts for 1892-93. This is due to the larger amount of subscriptions received during the year under report from the Ajmere and Beawar Municipalities. The Municipal Committee of Ajmere paid off in the month of December 1893 the outstanding balance of the Dispensary Fund contribution which was due from them, and to which reference was made in the last year's review. (1) Ajmere;

331. The debit balance of the Kekri Dispensary was reduced from R547 in 1892-93 to R373 in 1893-94. Proposals for increasing the amount of the Kekri Municipal contribution of R395 a year by R205 received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner in March 1893. But the proposal was not carried out on the ground that the residents of Kekri have been regularly contributing R200 per annum by private subscriptions to the dispensary since the unfavourable remarks made by the Chief Medical Officer in his report for 1891, and because the debt is being steadily reduced. (2) Kekri;

332. The amount of the donation of R500 mentioned last year as having been received from the Istimrardar of Deolia for the maintenance of the Deolia Dispensary was duly invested in Government securities under the sanction of the Government of India. (3) Deolia;

333. The debt of the Todgarh Dispensary was reduced from R1,086 in 1892 R972 in 1893-94 by the arrangements described in last year's report.

(5) Pisangan. 334. The debt of the Pisangan Dispensary is also being gradually paid off. It amounted to only R152-5-3 on the 31st March 1894, against R301-14-9 on the same date in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

TABLE II.

	1893-94.						Grand Total.	Estimate for 1893-94.	Actuals for 1892-93.
	Civil charges.	Public Works.							
		Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.			
1. Road Fund	2,481	1,632	11,596	1,323	198	14,749	17,230	22,474	14,183
2. School Fund	7,838	...	...	...	...	...	7,838	8,216	7,965
3. District Dâk	736	...	...	...	...	...	736	915	753
4. Staging Bungalow Fund	1,448	...	104	10	2	116	1,564	1,730	1,091
5. Nazul Fund	401	...	272	27	4	303	704	2,110	392
6. Dispensary Fund	4,212	...	104	10	2	116	4,328	5,005	5,147
Total	17,116	1,632	12,076	1,370	206	15,284	32,400	40,450	29,531
Estimate for 1893-94	23,450	1,642	13,605	1,524	229	17,000	40,450	...	...
Actuals for 1892-93	19,640	1,842	7,566	942	141	10,491	29,531	...	29,531

335. It will be seen that the total expenditure in the year under report amounted to R32,400, against R29,531 in the preceding year, showing an increase of R2,869 as shown below :—

	R
Civil charges	—1,924
Public works charges	+4,793
Net increase	+2,869

The decrease of R1,924 under Civil charges is due—

(*a*) to the fact that no money was spent on water supply works in the district as was done in 1892-93 owing to the prevailing scarcity ;

(*b*) that it was not necessary to purchase cholera medicine for free distribution to the villagers in 1893-94 as in 1892-93 ;

(*c*) that whereas a contribution of R500 was given to the Dispensary Fund in 1892-93, it was reduced to R50 in 1893-94 under the orders of the Local Government; and

(*d*) that the establishment of the Beawar Female Dispensary was reduced owing to the death of Bhawani Bai, the Female Hospital Assistant. Steps have been taken to supply her place, as stated in the separate Dispensary Report submitted for the calendar year 1893, and printed in this Annual Report.

The increase of R4,793 on public works is owing to enhanced expenditure on the district roads, which were largely damaged by the heavy rains of 1893. Moreover, extensive repairs were required for some of the dispensary buildings.

336. The whole of the amount of R4,000 transferred from the surplus of the Ajmere Pound under the authority of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 72C., dated the 28th November 1893, was spent on repairing roads, with the exception of R500 authorized by the Local Government for the construction of a stable for the Government stallion on the premises of the Ajmere Veterinary School.

337. Altogether the year was very favourable from the Local Funds point of view, the total income from all sources, namely, R41,571, being larger than in any previous year since 1880-81, when it amounted to R42,760.

2. CANTONMENT FUND, NASIRABAD.

338. The receipts and expenditure of the Nasirabad Cantonment Fund during the past two years, *viz.*, 1892-93 and 1893-94, are shown below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R
Opening balance	980	9,459
Receipts	39,015	31,737
TOTAL	39,995	41,196
Expenditure	30,536	26,923
Closing balance	9,459	14,273

339. The receipts during the year 1893-94 amounted to R31,737, against R39,015 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of R7,278, as detailed below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
I.—Land revenue	6,768	10,517	+3,749
IV.—Assessed taxes	18,805	17,785	—1,020
V.—Police (fines and forfeitures, etc.)	540	792	+252
VII.—Minor Departments	265	957	+692
VIII.—Interest	231	...	—231
IX.—Miscellaneous	1,650	1,671	+21
X.—Public Works	33	15	—18
XI.—Deposits and advances	10,723	...	—10,723
TOTAL	39,015	31,737	—7,278

The increase of R3,749 under the head "Land revenue" is mainly attributable to favourable seasons, which enabled the Committee to realize arrears of revenue outstanding against the cultivators of lands within Cantonment limits.

The deficit of R1,020 under the head "Assessed taxes" is due to short receipts under "Octroi." Less grain was imported into the Cantonment during 1893-94, and consequently the contribution from Octroi Funds to the Cantonment income was reduced from R15,000 in 1892-93 to R13,800 in 1893-94.

The increase of R692 under "Minor Departments" is due to enhanced receipts derived from "Public Gardens," "Sale of manure," etc.

The decrease of R10,723 under the head "Deposits and advances," as compared with 1892-93, is chiefly accounted for by the sale in the preceding year of the 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for R10,000 at the credit of the Cantonment Fund.

NOTE.—This sale was effected under the authority of the Quarter Master General, Poona (Rule 31 of the Cantonment Rules). The transaction was shown in para. 322 of the Report for 1892-93.

The variations under other heads are trifling and require no special remarks.

340. The expenditure of R26,923 shows a reduction of R3,613 as compared with the corresponding figures (R30,536) of the year 1892-93 as set out below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	R	R	R
3. Charges of collection of revenue	836	912	+76
4. General Administration	2,143	2,339	+196
6. Police	5,252	5,721	+469
8. Medical	2,678	2,522	—156
9. Minor Departments	6,991	8,057	+1,066
11. Miscellaneous	4,781	5,126	+345
12. Public Works	1,631	2,246	+615
13. Deposits and advances	6,224	...	—6,224
TOTAL	30,536	26,923	—3,613

The increase of R469 under the head "Police" was nominal, being due, as explained in the previous year's report, to the abandonment of the irregular practice of drawing the pay of the establishment for the mouth of March before the close of the official year instead of in April of the following year. Owing to this change 12 months' pay was drawn during 1893-94, whereas in 1892-93 only 11 months' pay was drawn.

The increase of R1,066 under the head "Minor Departments" was mainly due to the purchase of new conservancy carts.

The expenditure under the head "Miscellaneous" rose from R4,781 in 1892-93 to R5,126 in 1893-94. The increase is attributed to unforeseen petty expenses.

The increased expenditure of R615 under the head "Public Works" was caused by the construction of two retiring rooms for the use of the establishments attending the Court and offices of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Under the head "Deposits and advances" there was no expenditure during 1893-94. In 1892-93 the outlay incurred under this head amounted to R6,224. This was expended, as stated in the report for that year, upon the construction of the new Dhobies' Ghats.

341. The balance at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1894 was R14,273, against R9,459 on 31st March 1893. The increase of R4,814 was partly due to the large opening balance of R9,459, and partly to reduced expenditure during the year under report, as explained in the foregoing paragraphs. The variations between the revised estimates for 1893-94 and the actual figures treated in this report will no doubt be explained when the original estimates for 1895-96 are prepared. A copy of these estimates is received every year in this office for information and record.

3. LOCAL FUNDS UNDER THE CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

342. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the several Local Funds of Ajmere-Merwara for the year 1893-94 as compared with the preceding year:—

STATEMENT A.

Name of Fund.	Receipts.		Difference.	Charges.		Difference.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
Incorporated Local Funds.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Pound Fund	2,731	3,339	+608	2,898	6,258	+3,360
Patwari Fund	32,582	40,842	+8,260	30,607	30,629	+22
Total	35,313	44,181	+8,878	33,505	36,887	+3,382
Total for 1891-92	30,434	...	...	32,919	...	...
Excluded Local Funds.						
Police Clothing Fund	8,173	7,556	—617	7,853	7,657	—196
Police Chanda Fund	1,085	1,718	+633	1,046	1,698	+652
Town Chowkidari Fund	11,325	13,148	+1,823	9,582	9,763	+181
Nasirabad Octroi Fund	25,441	21,450	—3,991	23,765	20,655	—3,110
Total	46,024	43,872	—2,152	42,246	39,773	—2,473
Total for 1891-92	36,524	...	...	39,749	...	...
Total for 1890-91	40,455	...	...	34,400	...	...

In the year 1891-92 the receipts and charges of the Incorporated Local Funds were, as shown above, respectively R30,434 and R32,919.

Those of the Excluded Local Funds were R36,524 and R39,749 respectively. It should be noted that the charges of Excluded Local Funds for 1890-91 were roughly entered as R39,749 in the Annual Administration Report for 1892-93 (paragraph 326). The correct figures were R34,400.

343. A comparative statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Pound Fund (rural and others combined) during 1892-93 and 1893-94 is subjoined :— (1) Pound Fund.

STATEMENT B.

	Rural Pounds.				Municipal and Cantonment Pounds.				Total.	
	Ajmere.		Merwara.		Ajmere.		Merwara.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Receipts	1,721	2,465	525	487	2,031	2,375	483	387	4,760	5,714
Expenditure	2,018	4,963	692	663	2,031	2,375	188	632	4,929	8,633

The number and location of the pounds (6 in all) in the Merwara district underwent no change, but the number of pounds in the Ajmere district, which was 18 at the beginning of the year, was increased by placing one at Bandanwara.

(1) Ajmere Municipality.
(2) Beawar „
(3) Kekri „
(4) Nasirabad Cantonment.
(5) Deoli Cantonment.
(6) Merwara Battalion lines.

Out of these 25 pounds, 19 are classed as rural, and the remainder come within the six Municipalities and Cantonments of the two districts noted in the margin. Only the former class, *viz.*, rural pounds, are included in the Annual Administration Reports.

The Beawar Municipal Pound is, however, as explained in a separate report, dealt with in the Annual Administration Report along with the rural pounds.

It will be seen that the items of receipts and expenditure under head "Pound Fund" as shown in Statement "B" differ from those given in Statement "A" as shown beneath :—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Statement A	2,731	3,339	2,898	6,258
Statement B	4,760	5,714	4,92	8,633
Difference	2,031	2,375	2,031	2,375

The reason why the figures given in Statement "B" exceed those in Statement "A" is explained by the fact that the receipts of the Municipal and Cantonmnt pounds (with the exception of the pound at Beawar) are credited to the accounts of the several Municipalities and Cantonments concerned and not to the head "Pound Fund."

Thus the total receipts from the 25 Rural, Municipal and Cantonment pounds of the two districts amounted to R5,714, against R4,760 in the preceding year.

Deducting the amount of R2,375 and R2,031 realized from those Municipal and Cantonment pounds the receipts of which are not credited to the Ajmere-Merwara Pound Fund, the net receipts for the years 1893-94 and 1892-93, respectively, were R3,339 and R2,731.

The increase of R608 over the net receipts of the preceding year is partly due to the fact that a larger number of cattle were impounded during the year 1893-94 than in the preceding year, and partly to the higher prices realized for the unclaimed impounded cattle that were sold during the year 1893-94.

The total expenditure of the 25 pounds in Ajmere and Merwara amounted to R8,633, against R4,929 in 1892-93.

Deducting the sum of R2,375* and 2,031,* being the expenditure for the years 1893-94 and 1892-93, respectively, of the five pounds already mentioned, which is not debitable to the Ajmere-Merwara Pound Fund, the net expenditure of the Ajmere-Merwara Pound Fund amounted to R6,258 as compared with R2,898 in 1892-93. The excess of R3,360 over the expenditure of the previous year is partly due to the fact that in 1893-94 a pound at Bandanwara was constructed and repairs were executed to the Tantoti, Ramsar and Bhinae pounds, and partly to the transfer of a sum of R4,000 to the District Board for the construction of a stable for the Government stallion and repairs to roads in the Ajmere district.

* These figures include the surplus receipts which are allotted to the respective Municipal and Cantonment Funds.

The sum transferred in 1892-93 was only ₹1,500. In 1891-92 it was ₹450. In the current year it is ₹2,000.

(2) Patwari Fund.

344. The increase of ₹8,260 in the receipts of the Patwari Fund is, as was remarked last year, due to the recovery of the arrears of Patwari cess which remained outstanding on account of the scarcity which prevailed in 1891-92.

The slight increase of ₹22 in expenditure over the figures for the previous year calls for no remark.

(3) Police Clothing Fund.

345. The decrease of ₹617 in the receipts of this fund is principally due to the fact that in the preceding year certain condemned clothing was sold and the sale-proceeds credited to the fund. The decrease of ₹196 in expenditure is due to the issue in 1892-93 of special quilted jackets to protect the men from the unhealthy cold season, and considerable advances were made for purchasing grass. During the year under report only normal charges were incurred.

(4) Police Chanda Fund.

346. The increase of ₹633 in the receipts of this fund, as compared with those in 1892-93 is due to the fact that four admission fees (total ₹720) were credited to this fund, as against one (₹180) credited in the previous year.

The increase of ₹652 in the charges is attributable to the corresponding refund of four admission fees of ₹720 and to the purchase of three remounts, *viz.*, two horses and one camel, for ₹525. In 1892-93 only one refund was made, and only two remounts were purchased. The balance accounts for the excess charges of ₹652 noted above.

(5) Town Chowkidari Fund.

347. The receipts of the Town Chowkidari Fund for 1893-94 amounted to ₹13,148, against 11,325 in 1892-93 and ₹5,663 in 1891-92. The increase of ₹1,823 in the receipts of the Chowkidari Fund during the year 1893-94 is due to the same reason as given in last year's report, *viz.*, the recovery of the arrears of the chowkidari cess which could not be collected during the scarcity which prevailed in 1891-92. The increase in expenditure of ₹181 over the figures for the last year is mainly due to the temporary entertainment of a chowkidari clerk on ₹20 per mensem for a period of six months for the purpose of completing the revised assessment of the chowkidari tax and compiling the accounts, and to petty charges incurred in office contingencies. The clerk has since been appointed permanently.

(6) Nasirabad Octroi Fund.

348. The decrease of ₹3,991 in receipts, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, is attributed to the decreased import of the articles of food chiefly consumed at marriage and other ceremonies. These were fewer than in 1892-93. The corresponding decrease of ₹3,110 in expenditure is chiefly due to the fact that owing to the absence during some months of the British regiment usually stationed at Nasirabad, refunds to the contractors who generally supply articles for regimental purposes fell considerably. Moreover, the monthly contribution paid to the Military Department on account of the water-supply was discontinued.

PART VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1. VITAL STATISTICS.

349. The year 1893 was as healthy as 1892 was the reverse. In 1892 cholera and small-pox as well as fever were epidemic. In 1893 no epidemic made its appearance. The number of deaths decreased from 22,131 in 1892 to 12,637. The number of births showed a corresponding increase. General remarks.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1891	11,566	10,972
1892	8,467	22,131
1893	12,550	12,637

350. The total number of births registered during the calendar year 1893 was, as shown in the table above, 12,550, against 8,467 in 1892. Of this total 6,915 were male children and 5,635 females. The ratio per cent. of the males to females was 81·48, against 77·73 in the preceding year. Births.

In every hundred births there were 55·10 males and 44·90 females.

The ratio of births per thousand of population was 23·14 in 1893, against 15·61 in 1892, and 21·32 in 1891.

351. The number of deaths registered during the year was 12,637, or 9,494 less than those registered during 1892, but still 1,665 more than in 1891. Deaths.

The ratio of deaths per mille of population fell from 40·80 in 1892 to 23·30 in 1893. In 1891 it was 20·23. The mean ratio of deaths per mille during the previous five years rose from 18·42 to 23·15.

As in 1892, the largest number of deaths occurred in the fourth quarter of the year. The smallest number occurred in the second quarter.

352. The following comparative statement shows the number of deaths due to different diseases in 1891, 1892, and 1893, respectively :— Causes of deaths.

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
1891	532	561	7,076	1,328	357	1,118	10,972
1892	2,352	1,652	14,189	1,792	476	1,370	22,131
1893	3	75	9,961	754	330	1,514	12,637
Difference between 1892 and 1893	—2,349	—1,577	—4,528	—1,038	—146	+144	—9,494

The only head under which the number of deaths shows an increase in 1893 as compared with 1892 is "All other causes," which shows a slight rise of 144 deaths.

In 1892, 2,352 persons are said to have died from cholera, while in 1893 only 4 cases with 3 deaths were reported, and even these were not confirmed by medical authority.

There was a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths by small-pox, the figures for 1892 and 1893 being 1,652 and 75 respectively.

Fever was responsible for 9,961 deaths. It was most fatal in November and December, during which months the mortality from this disease alone amounted to 2,766.

The following statement exhibits the mortality of the year according to the age periods and the ratio of deaths per thousand of population :—

Age Periods.	Population according to census of 1891.	Deaths.	Ratio per thousand of population.	Percentage on total deaths.	Remarks.
Under 1 year	19,976	2,586	129·46	20·47	
Over 1 year but under 5 years	56,948	1,870	32·82	14·79	
„ 5 years „ 10 „	76,192	688	9·03	5·44	
„ 10 „ „ 15 „	57,516	378	6·56	2·99	
„ 15 „ „ 20 „	44,088	447	10·44	3·54	
„ 20 „ „ 30 „	89,185	1,083	12·20	8·57	
„ 30 „ „ 40 „	80,557	1,220	15·14	9·66	
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	58,206	1,400	23·77	11·08	
„ 50 „ „ 60 „	33,239	1,537	46·06	12·16	
„ 60 years	26,451	1,428	54·18	11·30	
Total	5,42,358	12,637	23·30	100·00	

The percentage of mortality amongst children under five years of age fell from 40·96 in 1892 to 35·26 in 1893. Small-pox is responsible for 24 deaths amongst children of less than one year of age and for 48 amongst those under 12. The reduction in fatal cases of small-pox may no doubt be attributed in great measure to improved vaccination.

The subjoined statement shows the number of deaths registered according to castes and the ratio per mille of population :—

Castes.	Population according to census of 1891.	Number of deaths registered in		Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		Percentage on total deaths.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Hindus of various castes	464,927	19,095	10,970	41·07	23·59	86·28	86·81
Muhammadans	74,265	2,984	1,632	40·18	21·98	13·48	12·92
Other classes (including Parsis, Eurasians, Christians, Jews, and Sikhs)	3,166	52	35	16·42	11·05	·24	·27
Total	5,42,358	22,131	12,637	40·80	23·30	100·00	100·00

The rules mentioned in paragraph 340 of last year's report as having been framed for the improved registration of vital statistics in Ajmere-Merwara have been brought into operation with effect from the 1st April 1894. It is hoped with some confidence that the future statistics will be more accurate and satisfactory than those hitherto recorded which have been so severely criticised by the Army Sanitary Committee.

2. MEDICAL RELIEF.

Dispensaries.

353. The number of Government dispensaries, namely, seven, underwent no change during the year.

The number of "in" patients and "out-door" patients treated in all the seven dispensaries in Ajmere-Merwara was larger than in the previous year, being 59,988 in the year under report, against 55,718 in 1892 and 41,599 in 1891. The total increase of 4,270 is distributed between the two Collectorates as shown below :—

Ajmere	1·296
Merwara	2·974

The average daily attendance of patients rose from 370·11 in 1892 to 408·98 in 1893, showing an increase of 38·87, as detailed below :—

	1893.	1892.	Increase.
Men	236·31	204·94	31·37
Women	73·01	68·86	4·15
Children	99·66	96·31	3·35
Total	408·98	370·11	38·87

The daily average attendance in Ajmere was 285·49, as compared with 260·38 in 1892, and in Merwara 123·49, against 109·73.

354. The total number treated during the year was 817, against 717 in 1892, showing an increase of 100. The greater part of the increase occurred in the Beawar and Todgurh Dispensaries. In-door patients.

Of the 817 in-patients brought under treatment, 629 were cured, 41 discharged, and 42 relieved; 76 died. Twenty-nine persons remained for treatment at the close of the year.

The ratio per cent. of deaths to the total number of patients treated during the year fell from 16·46 to 9·30.

Of the 76 deaths 56 occurred in the Ajmere Dispensary, 17 in the Beawar Dispensary, and 3 in that at Todgurh.

355. The total number of out-door patients treated was 59,171, against 55,001 in 1892. In Ajmere the number rose from 34,726 to 36,029, and in Merwara from 20,275 to 23,142. Out-door patients.

Of the 59,171 out-patients 44,086, or about 74·51 per cent., attended the dispensary in person. The rest were represented by friends or relatives.

356. Of the total number of patients treated, 66·17 per cent. were Hindus, 26·52 per cent. Muhammadans, 1·11 per cent. Europeans or Eurasians, and 6·20 beonged to other castes. Classes and sexes.

The subjoined table shows the number of males, females, and children brought under treatment during the year as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

Sex.	Treated during 1893.	Treated during 1892.	Ratio per cent. of cases during 1893.	Ratio per cent. of cases during 1892.
Male	31,687	29,076	52·82	52·19
Female	11,718	10,265	19·54	18·42
Children	16,583	16,377	27·64	29·39
TOTAL	59,988	55,718	100·00	100·00

357. The following statement shows the principal diseases treated during 1893 as compared with 1892:— Causes of admission.

District.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarious fevers.	Syphilitic affections.	Gonorrhœa.	Rheumatism.	Ophthalmia.	Ear diseases.	Lungs and other respiratory diseases.	Diarrhœa and dyspepsia.	Skin diseases.	All other diseases including injuries.	TOTAL.
Ajmere	...	...	582	9,035	756	424	1,202	3,384	1,343	2,543	2,003	2,746	12,527	36,545
Merwara	...	...	296	9,319	510	169	685	2,241	656	1,148	914	1,649	5,856	23,443
TOTAL	...	..	878	18,354	1,266	593	1,887	5,625	1,999	3,691	2,917	4,395	18,383	59,988
Figures for 1892	1	722	1,649	15,958	1,049	549	1,546	5,854	1,943	2,667	3,033	3,465	17,282	55,718
Difference	—1	—722	—771	+2,396	+217	+44	+341	—229	+56	+1,024	—116	+930	+1,101	+4,270

No epidemic disease was treated duriug the year under report.

There was an increase in the cases of malarious fever, lungs and other respiratory diseases, and rheumatism.

* Ajmere	1,016
Merwara	251
	1,267

Cases of injuries rose from 1,212 in 1892 to 1,267* in 1893.

Minor operations performed numbered 2,941, against 3,129 iu 1892.

Ajmere	166
Merwara	66
	232

The major surgical operations performed during the year numbered 232,† against 148 in the preceding year. Of these 5 cases proved fatal—2 in Ajmere and 3 in Merwara.

Finance.

358. The following table shows the receipts and charges of the dispensaries in Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1893 :—

Receipts.			Charges.		
Heads.		Amount.	Heads.		Amount.
		R			R
Balance on 1st January 1893 . . .		11,384	Dispensaries	R9,097	
			Deduct on account of investment .	—500	
					8,597
From Government—					
In cash	R16,815	18,343	Lunatic Asylum		337
European medicines . . .	R1,528		General charges		13,341
			Total . .		22,275
Contributions from Municipal and other Local Funds		3,504			
Other sources		4,033	Balance on 31st December 1893 . . .		14,989
Total . .		37,264	Total . .		37,264

The aggregate expenditure on dispensaries, including R500 invested in Government securities, amounted to R9,097. Excluding the said item of R500 the normal expenditure aggregated R8,597, against R9,804 in 1892, showing a reduction of R1,207 distributed over all the sub-heads except "Repairs," which item shows a slight increase of R61.

The charges connected with lunatics diminished from R589 to R337.

The general charges rose from R13,082 in 1892 to R13,341 in 1893. The increase is due to an unusual charge of R912 incurred on account of exchange compensation allowance paid to the Civil Surgeon. Excluding this item, the general charges would have exhibited a reduction.

Special attention was again devoted to the financial condition of the Kekri, Pisangan, and Todgurh Dispensaries, with, especially in regard to the first two, satisfactory results. The debit balances against these institutions have been reduced from R990, R275 and R1,097 to R817, R123 and R1 085 respectively. The Kekri and Pisangan Dispensaries will, it is hoped, before long be free from debt.

359. The position of the Todgurh Dispensary gives rise to more anxiety; but every effort is being made to relieve it of its incubus of debt. It has been decided to abandon the attempt to open a dispensary at Sawar for the present. The Thakur is not in a position to increase his proposed subscription, and the required funds cannot at present be provided from other sources.

The Ajmere and Merwara Dispensary Fund had a closing balance on the 31st December 1893 of R14,989, against 11,384 on the same date in the preceding year. Of this sum R7,500 are invested in Government securities, against R7,000 in 1892.

The increase of R3,605 noticed above is chiefly due to the collection of past arrears of subscriptions from the Ajmere Municipality and other contributors, and partly also to the donation of R500 received from the Deolia estate for the maintenance of the dispensary at that place. Further remarks regarding the financial position of the dispensaries will be found in the review of the District Funds, Ajmere-Merwara, for the financial year 1893-94, printed at page 68 of this report.

360. *General Remarks.*—No female hospital assistant being available to take up the place of the late Bhowani Bai, whose death was recorded in the report for 1892, the female dispensary at Beawar remained closed throughout the year. It is hoped that the chief medical officer may be able to provide a successor to continue Bhowani Bai's good work.

The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, inspected the Ajmere and Beawar Dispensaries during the year under report.

3. SANITATION.

361. The sanitary condition of the Ajmere city shows little improvement. But now that funds are more likely to be available than in past years an attempt will be made to amend the drainage system.

The conservancy tramway worked satisfactorily during the year. The average quantity of solid excreta and liquid sewage removed per day from the Ajmere city amounted to 1,296 and 1,044 cubic feet, respectively, against 1,296 and 1,116 cubic feet in 1892.

Many of the old huts on the Nasirabad road alluded to in paragraph 313 of the report for 1891-92 were demolished during the year and their inmates removed to the quarters newly erected by the railway authorities near the carriage and wagon shops.

The trenching ground has received attention. Several of the latrines and urinals have been improved. A site has been selected for a new cholera camp as the present one is open to many objections.

The water-supply from Foy Sagar, which was described in last year's report, is highly appreciated by the people, who use it freely for drinking and other purposes. During the monsoon of the year to which this report refers the water in this reservoir reached the weir level, and there is now more than two years' supply remaining. The water is conducted throughout the city and its suburbs in pipes. Pipes have also been laid on to the railway, jail, and Merwara Battalion lines.

All the principal streets of the city and suburbs have been provided with pipes and hydrants. Arrangements have been made by which every house-owner can have the water laid on to his own house by paying to the Municipality the cost of a branch pipe and by paying in advance one rupee per mensem for each tap set up.

The water from the Ana Sagar Lake is now solely used for the public gardens and the dhobies' ghats.

362. Generally speaking, the year under review was healthy. No epidemic of any kind occurred. Grain was good and cheap.

The death-rate in the district per 1,000 of population fell from 40·80 in 1892 to 23·30 in 1893, showing a decrease of 17·50. The figure for 1891 was 20·23.

The monsoon of 1893 was exceptionally favourable. The total rainfall for the calendar year measured 32·83 inches, against 20·87 in 1892, and 8·33 in 1891.

4. VACCINATION.

363. The following table summarises the working of the Vaccination Department for 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 and 1891-92:—

Year.	Average number of vaccinators.	Primary Vaccination.			Re-vaccination.			Cost.		Average number of operations by each vaccinator.
		Total.	Successful.	Percentage.	Total.	Successful.	Percentage.	Cost.	Per successful case.	
								R	Pies.	
1891-92	11	12,213	12,053	98·69	183	173	94·53	1,310	21	1,126·91
1892-93	11	10,386	10,244	98·63	89	78	87·64	1,366	25	952·27
1893-94	11	11,696	11,559	98·83	45	25	55·56	1,351	22	1,067·36

The total number of operations performed during the year under review rose from 10,475 in 1892-93 to 11,741, showing an increase of 1,266 cases.

The primary vaccination operations increased by 1,310. Of the whole number 11,559 were successful cases, against 10,244 in the preceding year.

The re-vaccination operations were comparatively unsuccessful. The number of cases was only 45, as compared with 89 in 1892-93, and 183 in 1891-92. Only 25 operations were successful, against 78 of the previous year, and 173 in 1891-92.

The percentage of successful cases of re-vaccination fell from 94·53 in 1891-92 to 87·64 in 1892-93, and to 55·56 in the year under report.

In primary cases the percentage of successful operations remained nearly the same as in the previous year.

The number of operations performed by each vaccinator rose from 952·27 in 1892-93 to 1,067·36 in 1893-94.

364. The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to R1,350-8-5, against R1,365-10-8 in 1892-93. The decrease is only R15-2-3, but this is satisfactory having regard to the relatively successful results achieved during the year under report.

The total expenditure, *viz.*, R1,350-8-5, was contributed as shown below:—

	R.	a.	p.
(1) Imperial Funds	685	11	0
(2) Municipal Funds	240	0	0
(3) Local Funds	176	5	5
(4) Istimrardars	248	8	0
TOTAL	1,350	8	5

The results are generally better than in the preceding year, and still further improvement may be expected from the zealous supervision which Surgeon-Major D. Ffrench-Mullen devotes to this important work. He has enlisted the cordial co-operation of the District Officers in the operations, and has submitted proposals whereby the work of the vaccinators will, it is hoped, be not only facilitated but more effectually checked. The greatest obstacle to improvement is the fact that the Civil Surgeon is so much tied down to head-quarters that he is unable to superintend any part of the work in person. This point is under consideration, and proposals with a view to lessen the difficulty will, if possible, be early submitted. He emphasizes the importance of making vaccination compulsory in Ajmére city. But as lately as September 1892 the Municipal Committee almost unanimously were opposed to the introduction of the Act. An opportunity will be taken of again pressing this matter upon their attention.

PART VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

365. The attendance of pupils in of the Ajmere-Merwara districts for the last two years is shown in the following table:— General statistics.

		Number of Schools (On the 31st March)		Number of Pupils (On the 31st March)		Average: Number of pupils on the monthly roll		Average: Daily attendance	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Public institutions	Ajmere	46	45	3,428	3,921	3,233·28	3,808·79	2,654·75	3,133·36
	Merwara	16	16	1,485	1,585	1,300·69	1,590·78	924·62	1,247·25
Private institutions	Advanced	26	27	1,032	799	...	...	...	...
	Elementary	76	87	2,745	2,780	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	164	175	8,690	9,085	...	...	...	...
Figures for 1892		158		7,923					
Figures for 1891		177		9,299					
Figures for 1890		165		8,808					
Figures for 1889		157		8,843					

The number of public educational institutions in the Ajmere district was 45, against 46 in the preceding year. The difference is due to the abolition of the Female Normal School under the authority of the Local Government on the 31st March 1893; that in the Merwara district was the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 16. The number of pupils attending on the 31st March 1894 and the average daily attendance show a distinct improvement both in Ajmere and Merwara. The rise in number and the average daily attendance in Ajmere was 493 and 478·61, and in Merwara 100 and 322·63. These figures indicate the satisfactory continuance of the revival in the Educational Department to which attention was directed in last year's report.

The number of private institutions, advanced and elementary, shows an increase of 1 and 11, respectively, but the number of pupils attending them together shows a falling off of 198. The increase of 35 pupils in the elementary schools in comparison with the increase of 11 in their number is so low as to suggest an error in the figures forwarded.

366. The following table shows the classification of the pupils on the 31st March 1894 according to their religion or caste both in the public and private institutions:— Religion of pupils.

RELIGION.	Public.	Private.
Europeans and Eurasians	97	...
Native Christians	92	234
Hindus	4,403	1,918
Muhammadans	672	1,103
Parsis	8	11
Others	234	313
TOTAL	5,506	3,579
1892-93	4,913	3,777

The number of European pupils decreased from 109 in 1892-93 to 97 during 1893-94, while the number of Native Christians shows a nominal increase both in the public and private institutions—2 in the former and 1 in the latter. The number of Hindus and Muhammadans

shows an increase of 536 and 79 respectively in the public institutions, while that in the private schools shows a falling-off of 424 and 57 respectively. There were 19 Parsi boys in the schools in 1893-94, against 6 in the preceding year. The number of pupils under the head "Others" fell from 248 to 234 in the public institutions, while it rose from 42 to 313 in private schools.

Financial results.

367. The subjoined tables show the receipts and expenditure of the Educational Department for the year 1893-94:—

Expenditure.

	Receipts.	Deduct refund payments and contributions from fees and other sources.	Net expenditure.
	R	R	R
1. Imperial Revenues—			
A.—Education—Civil	45,202	4,931	40,271
B.—Printing charges	69	...	69
C.—Public Works charges	501	...	501
2. District Funds—			
A.—Education—Civil	6,547	1,999	4,548
B.—Public Works charges	885	...	885
3. Municipal and Cantonment Funds	9,604	293	9,401
4. Fees	9,269	...	9,269
5. Subscriptions	262	...	262
6. Endowments and other sources—			
A.—Endowments	561	...	561
B.—Other sources	5,624	...	5,624
TOTAL	78,614	7,223	71,391
Figures for 1892-93	76,919	6,329	70,590
1891-92	90,929	6,268	84,661

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.
	R	R	R	R
Direct expenditure on institutions	32,181	27,342	33,389	27,446
Indirect charges—				
(a) University	...	...	...	...
(b) Inspection	4,818	830	5,084	177
(c) Scholarships	1,577	1,780	1,637	1,929
(d) Buildings	688	992	731	998
(e) Miscellaneous	...	382	...	...
TOTAL	39,264	31,326	40,841	30,550
GRAND TOTAL	70,590		71,391	
1891-92			41,975	42,686

The percentage of expenditure on education during the year 1893-94, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Direct expenditure	70·51	84·32	85·21
Indirect Charges.			
(a) Inspection	6·65	8·00	7·37
(b) Scholarships	3·89	4·76	5·00
(c) Buildings	18·95	2·38	2·42
(d) Miscellaneous	...	·54	...
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00

The total expenditure amounted to R71,391, as compared with R70,590 in 1892-93, and R84,661 in 1891-92, excluding R14,755 which were expended in 1891-92 in the construction of the new Mission School buildings at Beawar. The expenditure incurred during the year 1893-94 shows a slight increase of R801 and R1,485 over that incurred during the years 1892-93 and 1891-92 respectively. The charges debitable to Imperial revenues rose from R39,264 in 1892-93 to R40,841 in 1893-94. The increase is partly due to the fact that for several months of the year 1892-93 only half the pay of the Officiating Head Master, Mr. E. F. Harris, was shown in the College accounts, the furlough allowances drawn in Europe by the permanent incumbent, the late Mr. Thomas Harris, not having been taken into account, while during 1893-94 the full pay of the Head Master was debited to the College expenditure. The educational expenditure for the year 1893-94 was partly enhanced by the grant of exchange compensation allowance to the Principal of the Government College, Mr. F. L. Reid. The expenditure from Local Funds, on the other hand, shows a decrease of R776, which is chiefly due to the saving caused to the Municipal and District Funds by the abolition of the post of the Inspectress of Schools with effect from the 1st April 1893.

368. As anticipated last year, the receipts from tuition fees showed a considerable increase. They rose from R8,090 in 1892-93 to R9,269 in 1893-94, a difference of R1,179, or 14·57 per cent. This is the highest sum that has ever been reached. The total receipts from fees during the last five years is given below :— Fees.

	R
1889-90	4,093
1890-91	9,056
1891-92	7,977
1892-93	8,090
1893-94	9,269

369. The number of boys on the College rolls on the 31st March 1894 was 372, against 317 on the corresponding date of the previous year. It is still below that of the year 1890-91, when the number was 411. The average monthly and daily attendance rose from 329 and 290 to 359 and 317, respectively. The total expenditure amounted to R24,305, against R22,269 in the previous year. Of this R22,042, against R20,221, were disbursed on account of direct expenditure, and R2,263, against R2,048, on account of indirect charges. The increase in expenditure has already been explained. The cost per pupil (direct and indirect) was R65-5-4, against R76-12-7 in the year 1892-93. In 1890-91, when the number of boys in the College was 411, the cost per pupil amounted to only R51-3-5. The receipts from tuition fees amounted to R4,054, against R3,535 in the preceding year, showing an increase of R521, or 14·73 per cent. They are still below those of the year 1890-91, when the fees yielded R4,744. The Officiating Principal is considering measures for their increase. Ajmere Government College.

370. The results of the First Arts and Entrance Class Examinations for the last three years are shown in the following statement :— Examinations.

Name of Class.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Candidates.	Successes.	Candidates.	Successes.	Candidates.	Successes.
First Arts Class	10	2	8	5	12	6
Entrance Class	24	7	18	16	33	18
Total	34	9	26	21	45	24

In the First Arts examination the percentage of successes to the number of candidates was 20·00 in 1891-92, 62·50 in 1892-93, and 50·00 in 1893-94. In the Entrance Class Examination the percentage in 1891-92 was 29·16 ; in 1892-93 it rose to 88·88, but in 1893-94 it fell to 54·54.

The results of the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination for the last three years are given below :—

	Candidates.	Successes.
1891-92	54	38
1892-93	33	23
1893-94	39	31

The percentage of successes to the number of candidates was 70·37 in the year 1891-92; in 1892-93 it was almost the same, falling slightly to 69·69, while in 1893-94 it rose to 79·49.

The results of the First Arts and Entrance Class tests, though not as brilliant as they were in 1892-93, are far better than they were in the year 1891-92. Those of the Middle Class test are distinctly good, showing a very high percentage of successes to the number of candidates

presented. The number of candidates sent up in 1891-92 was, however, largely in excess of that sent up in 1893-94, being 54, against 39. The results are creditable to the teaching staff of the College. An attempt is being made to give a stimulus to physical exercises and games in the Government College and other large schools by arranging an annual meeting at Ajmere at which representative members of all the principal schools in Ajmere-Merwara may compete in athletics and gymnastic exercises. It is hoped that the first meeting will take place in December 1894.

The Principal is in favour of raising the College to the B. A. standard to meet the requirements of those pupils who wish to study beyond the limits at present imposed, and who have either to betake themselves to Agra or Allahabad or to renounce their intention. He has been informed that any proposals in this direction will receive full consideration.

Secondary schools.

371. As in the previous year, there were 12* schools imparting secondary education. Eight of them are departmental (six in the Ajmere district and two in Merwara), and two are Aided Mission Schools at Nasirabad and Beawar, receiving a grant-in-aid from Government of R75 and R80 per mensem respectively. The remaining two secondary schools are the Mission School at Ajmere and the Dayanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School at the same place.

* *Ajmere Departmental.*

(1) Pushkar.
(2) Pisangan.
(3) Kekri.
(4) Srinagar.
(5) Rajgarh.
(6) Deolia.

Aided.

(7) Nasirabad Mission School.

Unaided.

(8) Dayanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School, Ajmere.
(9) Mission School, Ajmere.

Merwara Departmental.

(10) Barar.
(11) Rajiawas.

Aided.

(12) Beawar Mission School.

The number of boys attending the eight departmental schools in the Ajmere-Merwara district on 31st March 1894 was 798 (585 in Ajmere and 213 in Merwara), against 654 (460 in Ajmere and 194 in Merwara) on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The increase of 144 boys, or 22 per cent., is satisfactory. The average monthly and daily attendance rose from 603·6 and 479·90 to 742·75, or 639·21 respectively. The school at Kekri continues to maintain its reputation. It is the only tahsili school in the district which teaches English as an additional subject. The number of boys reading English in 1893-94 was 25. The average monthly and daily attendance in the school shows an improvement, being 111 and 89, against 87 and 82 respectively in the preceding year.

The receipts from fees in the eight departmental schools were nearly doubled, being R603, against R328 in 1892-93.

Nasirabad Mission School.

The Nasirabad Mission School (also called the Nasirabad Cantonment High School) contained 383 pupils on the 31st March 1894, against 327 on 31st March 1893 and 348 on 31st March 1892. The University Examination results of the school for the last three years are shown below:—

Name of Class.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Candidates.	Successes.	Candidates.	Successes.	Candidates.	Successes.
Entrance Class . .	6	*Nil*	4	2	4	1
Middle Class . .	7	3	7	4	10	3

In the Entrance Examination of 1891-92 the Nasirabad Mission School sent up six boys, but none passed. In 1892-93 two out of four passed, while in 1893-94 only one out of four passed. In the Middle Class Examination the percentage of successes to the number of candidates presented in 1891-92 was 42·85; in 1892-93 it rose to 57·14, whereas in 1893-94 it fell as low as 30—results which cannot be called satisfactory. The school fees have been increased since last year's report, and formal proposals have been submitted for giving more class-room accommodation. The scale of fees introduced during the year under report is about 20 per cent. higher than before. The increased receipts may perhaps allow of much-needed addition to the teaching staff.

Beawar Mission School.

The number of boys attending the Beawar Mission School on the 31st March 1894 was 317, against 392 on the 31st March 1893, and 480 on the 31st March 1892. The average monthly and daily attendance fell from 391·46 and 286·98 in 1892-93 to 360·00 and 247·50 respectively in the year under report. The falling off in the numbers is only partly accounted for by the removal of the vernacular classes from the city to the new school buildings. The desirability of raising the scale of fees levied at this school has been considered.

The results of the University Examination of the school for the last three years are shown below:— Examination results.

Name of Class.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Candidates.	Successes.	Candidates.	Successes.	Candidates.	Successes.
Entrance Class	4	2	9	6	7	3
Middle Class	4	3	6	5	3	2

The percentage of successes to the number of candidates in the Entrance and Middle Classe for the year 1893-94 was 42·85 and 66·66 respectively, while in the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 it was 50 and 75, and 66·66 and 83·33 respectively. The results are far better than those exhibited by the Nasirabad Mission School, but they compare unfavourably with the results of the previous two years for the same (Beawar Mission) School.

The Normal School, the establishment of which was mentioned in last year's report, is making satisfactory progress, 6 students having passed the final examination.

The Ajmere Mission School, which is not aided by Government, presented 9 pupils for the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination of the Allahabad University. Of these 7 were successful, against 6 out of 9 candidates in 1892-93, and 4 out of 18 in 1891-92. The results this year were very satisfactory, giving a percentage of 77·77. Ajmere Mission School.

The Dayanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School sent up 7 boys for the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination, all of whom passed, against 2 out of 4 in the preceding year. This also is a very satisfactory result and one which goes far to justify the monthly grant-in-aid of R50 given by the Railway authorities to this institution in view of the fact that a great number of the students belong to the employés of the several Railway Departments. Dayanand Ashram Anglo-Vedic School.

372. The number of primary schools was the same as in the year 1892-93, namely 47. Of these 40 were Halkabandi village schools, 28 in the Ajmere and 12 in the Merwara district, and 4 were girls' schools in the Ajmere district. The remaining 3 are the Ajmere City Branch School, the Beawar Municipal School and the European Boys and Girls' School at Ajmere. Primary Schools.

373. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894 was 2,484 (1,575 in the Ajmere district and 909 in Merwara), against 2,090 in the year 1892-93, and 1,735 in 1891-92. The numbers show, as anticipated last year, a steady increase in the school population, due partly to the favourable seasons of the past and current years and partly to the exertions of the staff. The average monthly and daily attendance both in Ajmere and Merwara shows a marked improvement. It rose in Ajmere from 1,227·90 and 985·41 in 1892-93 to 1,531·50 and 1,305·73 respectively, and in Merwara from 571·25 and 435·23 to 879·25 and 719·21 respectively. Halkabandi Schools.

The receipts from tuition fees in the 40 Halkabandi schools show an increase of R36, the collections amounting to R648, against R612 in the preceding year.

374. This institution, which is a feeder of the Ajmere Government College, continues to maintain the creditable position it has gained in previous years. Ajmere City Branch School.

The number of boys on the school rolls on the 31st March 1894 was 317, or nearly the same as in the preceding two years 1892-93 and 1891-92, when the figures stood at 320 and 311 respectively. Of the 317 pupils, 215, against 188, were reading in the Anglo-Vernacular classes, and the remaining 102, against 132, in the purely vernacular classes. The average monthly and daily attendance fell slightly from 298·44 and 257·65 respectively to 294·07 and 254·69. The tuition fees collected during the year were R877, against R800 in the previous year.

375. This school continues to be a purely vernacular school. The number of boys on its rolls on the 31st March 1894 was 146, against 120 and 121 on the corresponding dates of the years 1893 and 1892, showing an increase of 26 and 25 respectively. The average daily attendance rose from 99·37 in 1892-93 to 103·62. Beawar Municipal School.

376. The number of girls' schools was four as in the last seven years, all being in the district of Ajmere, namely, two in Ajmere City, one at Pushkar, and the fourth at Kekri. There were 141 girls on the rolls at the close of the year, against 110 in 1892-93 and 122 in 1891-92, showing an increase of 31 and 19 respectively. The average number on the monthly rolls and the average daily attendance show a proportionate increase, being Girls' School.

138·25 and 76·20, against 111·76 and 70·60 respectively in the preceding year. The question of improving female education in Ajmere-Merwara has, as stated in last year's report (paragraph 386), received anxious consideration. The two girls' schools at Ajmere have, since the abolition of the post of the Inspectress of Schools, been placed under the direct supervision of the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The services of a trained mistress, named Mrs. de Silva, have been secured from Central India. She has been placed in charge of one of the girls' schools at Ajmere, and as soon as she has gained sufficient local experience she will inspect the other girls' schools in the district. Needle and embroidery work has been introduced and prizes will be given to those girls who prove themselves most proficient.

Kekri School.

The Kekri School is apparently making some progress, but the school at Pushkar has been closed since the end of the year, as the people of that place show no interest in female education and decline to let the girls attend. A new school has been opened instead at Rajgarh at the instance of the people and the jagirdar. A new girls' school has also been recently opened at Beawar, the pay of the mistress, R10 per mensem, being met from savings in Imperial grant, and the balance of R8 per mensem (R2-8-0 on account of the pay of assistant mistress, R4 on account of house-rent, and R1-8-0 on account of contingencies) being defrayed by the Beawar Municipality.

European Boys' and Girls' Schools.

377. The pupils attending this school on the 31st March 1894 numbered 98, against 110 in 1892-93, and 92 in 1891-92, showing a slight falling off of 12. The average number on the monthly rolls is, however, higher than that in the preceding year, being 109, against 105, and the average daily attendance is nearly the same as that in the previous year (79·03, against 80).

Training Schools.

378. Only one training school was open during the year under report, *viz.*, the male normal school at Ajmere. The female training school was closed, as already stated in this report. The arrangements for improving the male school, to which reference was made last year, now approach completion. The number of stipendiary pupils has been reduced from 20 in the preceding year to 12. The saving of R36 a month thus effected has been absorbed, partly by raising the stipend of the remaining 12 scholars from R4-8-0 to R5 per mensem, and partly by increasing the pay of the pandit from R20 to R30 per mensem and giving him an assistant teacher on R20 per mensem. The standard of the school has been raised to that of the Middle Class Vernacular Examination of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These changes will, it is hoped with some confidence, tend to secure a better class of teachers in the village schools, and thus to improve the standard generally of the education system of Ajmere-Merwara.

General remarks.

379. The educational record for the year 1893-94 shows signs of progress in several directions. It indicates that the department is at length surmounting the interruptions caused by the long period of scarcity from 1890 to 1892 and accentuated by the transfer of the school teachers in 1891 from their proper *rôle* to the work of census assistants. The wave of fever which passed over Ajmere-Merwara in common with the rest of Rajputana, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces after the abnormal rains of 1892 did much to retard the recovery of the schools. But with the return of agricultural prosperity, more healthy seasons, reformed normal school for training male teachers, an experienced Deputy Inspector of Schools, revised arrangements for female education, and the encouragement which the staff has received by the hopes of employment in revenue posts of deserving members, there is every reason to hope that a new era of steady advance has been reached. The increase in numbers, attendance and fees, coupled with an evident improvement in the standard of teaching, is gratifying. A further stimulus, will, it is hoped, be provided during the current year by the introduction of arrangements for pensioning the schoolmasters, and possibly the partial amalgamation of the Patwari classes with those of the Normal School.

The only important change in the staff was caused by the retirement on a well-earned pension towards the close of the year of Munshi Thakur Das, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, in the Ajmere district. He has found employment elsewhere. He has been suitably replaced by Munshi Bhairav Narain, a thoroughly trained Deputy Inspector from Bengal. Munshi Bhairav Narain belongs, properly speaking, to Ajmere, but owing to his father's long connection with the Educational Department in Bengal he commenced his career in that province. He has a good command of languages, and the experience gained by 15 years' service as Deputy Inspector in Bengal. He has made a good start in Ajmere. Munshi Biharilal, the Deputy Inspector in Merwara, continues to perform his duties with interest and energy.

Several of the Istimrardars and Jagirdars in whose estates village schools exist have responded readily to invitations to aid in making the school-rooms more comfortable and in planting trees in the compounds. The Thakur of Sawar continues to contribute the pay of a naib teacher there.

It may be noted in conclusion that altogether the schools of the district presented 78 successful candidates for the middle class and higher test examinations at Allahabad during the year, as compared with 69 in 1892-93, and 66 in 1891-92.

PART VIII.—GENERAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. PUSHKAR FAIR.

380. The Pushkar Fair in 1893 commenced on the 19th November and ended on the 23rd November.

The attendance at the fair, 45,000, was poor, being even smaller than in 1892, when the numbers reached 50,000. The decrease was probably due to the unexpected storms of rain and wind on the 19th and 20th November which prevented large numbers from joining the fair.

During the week of the fair the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway booked 12,647 passengers for Ajmere, as compared with 19,553 in 1892.

On the other hand, the number of animals brought to and sold during the fair show a considerable improvement over the figures of 1892, and had it not been for the rain already mentioned the number would undoubtedly have been still larger.

The highest and the average price paid for each kind of animal was as shown below :—

Kind of Animal.	Highest price.		Average price.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	R	R	R	R
Horse	930	900	124	109
Camel	175	200	39	37
Bullock	160	125	42	38

The table below shows the number of animals brought for sale, and the number recorded as sold during the fairs of 1888 to 1893 inclusive. In 1891 there was no officially recognised fair.

	Horses		Camels		Bullocks	
	Brought to the fair.	Sold.	Brought to the fair.	Sold.	Brought to the fair.	Sold.
1888	1,064	540	3,682	1,621	4,097	2,598
1889	1,119	593	3,033	2,084	8,295	2,531
1890	1,126	480	4,291	2,016	7,586	2,695
1892	672	516	2,813	1,743	1,816	1,281
1893	1,152	710	3,339	2,242	7,307	3,010

The 1,152 horses shown in the above table are classified as follows :—

Horses	600
Mares	505
Ponies	44
Geldings	3

The majority of the horses came from Marwar. Though the numbers were good, the quality was inferior, and only seven remounts were purchased.

Deoli Irregular Force	3
Central India Horse	2
Ajmere Mounted Police	2
Total	7

Out of ₹150 sanctioned by Government, a sum of only ₹100 could be distributed as prizes:—

	₹
1 gelding	5
7 remounts	75
3 mules	20
TOTAL	100

A further sum of ₹50 placed at the disposal of the Judging Committee by the District Board was awarded to the seven best horses in the fair, excluding those purchased for Government service.

The two snaffle bridles granted by the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department were, on the recommendation of Veterinary-Captain W. R. Hagger, Secretary to the Judging Committee, awarded to two *bonâ fide* horse-breeders who exhibited their horses in good condition and well bitted.

The collections from the shop tax during the fair rose from ₹215-9-0 in 1892 to ₹286-1-6 in 1893, showing an increase of ₹70-8-6. The rent of the Nazul land at Pushkar fell from ₹86 to ₹80.

The following table exhibits the receipts and expenditure connected with the Pushkar Road toll since the year 1889, when it was started:—

YEAR.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Net balance.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
1889	941	6	6	256	9	7	684	12	11
1890	1,088	14	3	112	8	3	976	6	0
1892	815	8	9	115	15	10	699	8	11
1893	919	9	0	181	15	3	737	9	9

The increase of ₹65-15-5 in the expenditure of 1893 compared with 1892 is chiefly due to the fact that in 1892 the pay of the Police constables employed at the pass was not included in the figures shown in the report, and that the forms printed in 1891 were utilized during the fair of 1892.

The efficiency of the Police arrangements was evinced by the small amount of crime and by the success in detection. There were only 8 petty cases involving property worth ₹53-2-9, out of which property valued at ₹40-2-9 was recovered.

The medical and sanitary arrangements made during the fair worked well. The hospital assistant deputed by the Civil Surgeon inspected the provisions to check the sale of deleterious food. No epidemic sickness occurred. The 246 patients admitted into the hospital were for the most part suffering from slight ailments, such as fever and diarrhœa.

The arrangements made by the Fair Committee and by the Judging Committee were satisfactory. The usual contingents of cavalry and infantry were supplied from Nasirabad and Ajmere respectively.

The attendance of Europeans at the fair was exceptionally large, but very few native gentlemen were present. Many of them were deterred by the expense of visiting so holy a place. The fair suffers no doubt, so far as the horse department is concerned, by the fact that other fairs of superior attractions are held at much the same time. The reduction of the prizes offered by Government from ₹1,200 in 1883 to ₹150 in 1890 no doubt has also had its effect, though it is true that the amount presented each year has to some extent followed the number and class of candidates at the preceding fair. Proposals are under consideration for increasing the value of the prize list from local resources, as many would-be purchasers leave the fair disappointed. An immense amount of general trade was carried on during the fair of 1893, and despite the unfavourable weather at the outset it was on the whole successful. The numbers of horses, cattle, and camels sold were very large. In the case of the cattle and camels at least good prices were realized. With reference to criticisms regarding a want of system in the part of the fair devoted to horses, it may be noted that an attempt made a few years ago to classify horses by sex and age failed. If possible, grass will be stored for the next fair.

2. BEAWAR TEJAJI FAIR.

381. No fair was held in 1891 or 1892 owing either to scarcity or sickness.

In 1893 the fair commenced on the 19th and lasted till the 21st September. The 20th September was the principal day, and it was estimated that about 20,000 persons assembled. The last year for which figures are available is 1890, when it was estimated that 10,000 persons were present.

A greater number of Lambardars than usual attended the fair; they received the usual presents.

The Beawar Municipal Committee contributed R150 for prizes. Of this sum R7 were awarded to the owners of 2 mares, and the exhibitors of 19 bullocks received R39 in prizes.

The Judging Committes consisted of the following members:—

Captain M. A. Tighe, Assistant Commissioner. } *President.*

Dr. W. Shoolbred.
Munshi Jagat Narain, Tehsildar. } *Members.*

Only 6 mares and 97 bullocks were brought to the fair for sale.

In addition to the R150 offered as prizes the Municipality liberally sanctioned a sum of R350 towards the expenses of the fair.

As the donkey stallion formerly located at Beawar was removed by the Horse-Breeding Department in October 1891, the usual grant of R100 made by Government for distributing prizes was withdrawn after that year.

No special sickness was reported. Sanitary and Police arrangements were satisfactory.

The Municipal Committee has offered to purchase a horse stallion for local requirements, but it has been decided to postpone the purchase, pending the result of the horse-breeding experiment at Ajmere, where a stallion will shortly be located.

Many temporary shops were opened, and business was so good that they were retained for several days after the fair proper had terminated.

3. KEKRI TEJAJI FAIR, 1893.

382. This annual fair was held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th September 1893.

As the season was favourable, the gathering was larger on this occasion than at any fair during the last four or five years. The number was estimated at 10,000, as compared with 4,000 in 1892, 7,000 in 1891, and 12,000 in 1890. Twenty-six istimrardars, thakurs and jagirdars attended the fair.

One hundred and eighty-six petty traders' shops, including a shop of fancy articles, were opened, as against 195 in 1892. Goods valued at R8,047 are said to have been sold. The figures in 1892 were R9,200.

The Police and Municipal arrangements were satisfactory. No cases of crime or outbreak of sickness were reported as due to the fair.

A sum of R300 was sanctioned by the Municipality and R100 by the Shamlat Committee towards the expenses of the fair. Out of this amount R350-4-5 were expended on conservancy, lighting, and watch and ward. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were R315-5-6.

At the instance of the Deputy Magistrate of Kekri it is proposed to purchase a good bull from Municipal funds for exhibition at the fair and to induce the cultivators to improve the local breed of cattle.

4. URS FAIR.

383. The annual Urs fair in connection with the shrine of the Khwaja Sahib at Ajmere commenced on the night of the 9th and lasted till the afternoon of the 14th January 1894.

It was estimated that about 50,000 persons attended. No Muhammadan gentleman of note visited the fair.

The estimated number of visitors during the last three years is given below:—

1891.	1892.	1893.
40,000	30,000	50,000

An unusual number of merchants, principally from Agra, Delhi, and Jeypore, opened temporary shops; but the trade was reported to be dull.

The Police and sanitary arrangements were good. No epidemic disease appeared.

No cases of serious crime were reported. Petty thefts alone came under the notice of the Police, by whom all suspicious characters were carefully watched.

The small dog was "looted" three times: the quality of the contents distributed is said to have been good.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AJMERE-MERWARA DISTRICTS FOR 1893-94.

Form A 1.

No. 1.—Total acreage for the Fasli (Agricultural) year 1301 in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, 1893-94.

	Ajmere.				Merwara.	Total.
	Khalsa village.	Minor Istimrar.	Jagir.	Large Istimrar.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to professional survey	358,819	21,045	139,604	798,478	375,782	1,693,728
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist	25,539	471	12,400	...	879	39,289
3. Net area by professional survey	333,280	20,574	127,204	798,478	374,903	1,654,439
4. Corresponding area by village papers	333,252	20,574	127,204	798,478	374,903	1,654,411

Form A 2.

Classification of area shown in column 4 of A 1.

	Ajmere.				Merwara.	Total.
	Khalsa.	Minor Istimrar.	Jagir.	Large Istimrar.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Forests	12,898	685	4,086	600,830	71,391	89,060
2. Not available for cultivation	92,502	11,584	38,511		211,222	1,126,046
3. Culturable waste, other than fallow	57,425	2,010	18,534		8,943	
4. Current fallows	48,962	1,877	25,032		8,614	
5. Net area cropped during the year	121,465	4,418	41,041	197,648	74,733	439,305
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (b) Private canals	...	...	...	..	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (c) Tanks	6,387	104	1,424	21,468	8,664	38,047
6. Irrigated during the year from (d) Wells	21,603	938	9,819	54,239	16,957	103,556
6. Irrigated during the year from (e) Other sources	...	...	...	...	452	452
Total area irrigated	27,990	1,042	11,243	75,707	26,073	142,055
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	5,396	208	1,636	21,738	5,458	34,436
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses	21,960	1,035	7,442	53,969	24,650	134,612
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops	1,160	33	2,062		2,496	
7. Crops irrigated. (d) Miscellaneous non-food crops	11,354	313	2,565		5,573	

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 2.—Climate of the Ajmere and Merwara districts, 1893.

RAINFALL IN INCHES—

	In.	Ct.
January to May	2	95
June to September	27	95
October to December	1	93
TOTAL	32	83

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT—

May—		
Maximum	107	4
Minimum	72	6
Mean	90	0
July—		
Maximum	89	4
Minimum	74	1
Mean	81	7
December—		
Maximum	79	9
Minimum	41	4
Mean	60	6

PREVAILING WINDS—

Jannary to May	S. W.
June to September	S. W.
October to December	N. W.

AJMERE;
The 23rd July 1894.

D. ffrench-MULLEN, *M.D., Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Meteorological Observatory.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of Ajmere and Merwara Districts, 1893-94.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages on rent-roll.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross (including District Funds).
Ajmere	Ajmere	*Revenue.* 1 Tehsil. *Judicial.* 1 District.	2,069·816	422,359	Ajmere . 68,843 Nasirabad . 21,710 Kekri . 7,100 Pisangan . 5,521 Bhinai . 5,439 Masuda . 4,389 Pushkar . 4,714 Sawar . 4,243 Deoli . 5,284	368	19*	15	24 miles from Ajmere to Pisangan.	10	498	2,00,892	3,49,756	13,77,785†
Merwara	Merwara	*Revenue.* 2 Teshils. *Judicial.* 1 District.	510·861	119,999	Beawar . 20,978	330	4	5	33 miles from Todgarh to extreme point of Merwara.	10	149	73,583	1,69,237	
	TOTAL	5	2,710·680	542,358		698	19†	20		10	647	2,74,475	5,18,993	

* Excluding } the Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner.
† Including }

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1893-94.

According to Census of 1891.		Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
Inhabited houses.				
Number of masonry and all other kinds of dwellings		79,638	22,016	101,654
Population.				
25 years and over	Males	102,997	28,035	131,032
	Females	91,129	23,165	114,294
15 years to 24 years	Youths	36,140	9,661	45,801
	Young women	32,132	8,467	40,599
0 year to 14 years	Males	84,410	27,082	111,492
	Females	75,551	23,589	99,140
	TOTAL	422,359	119,999	5,42,358
Number per square mile		204·06	187·25	...
Classification of Population.				
Christians	Europeans	818	16	834
	East Indians and mixed classes	610	20	630
	Natives	895	324	1,219
Hindus	Sikhs	189	24	213
	Buddhists or Jains	19,687	7,252	26,939
	Hindus and Aryas	342,679	95,309	437,988
Muhammadans		57,223	17,042	74,265
Others	Parsees	187	11	198
	Jews	71	...	71
	No religion	...	1	1
	TOTAL	422,359	119,999	543,358
Occupation.				
Agriculturists		205,239	84,459	289,698
Non-agriculturists		217,120	35,540	252,660
Prevailing languages		Ajmeri, Marwari, Dhundari, Meywari, Hindustani & Urdu.	Merwari, Marwari, Dhundari, Meywari, Hindustani & Urdu.	

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 5.—A 3.—Acreage under crop.

		Ajmere District.				Merwara District.	Total.
		Khalsa villages.	Jagir.	Minor Istimrar.	Large Istimrar.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice	91	116	...	...	669	876
	2. Wheat	5,933	1,225	218	21,738	7,324	36,438
	3. Barley	19,607	7,601	901	34,278	25,245	87,632
	4. Cholum or jowar (millet)	28,691	9,136	221	25,874	7,142	71,064
	5. Cumbn or bajra (millet)	11,413	4,869	754	3,326	1,417	21,779
	6. Ragi or mandua	2	3	...	...	234	239
	7. Maize	12,057	2,849	477	24,926	26,744	67,053
	8. Gram (pulse)	10,170	3,749	311	15,342	5,214	34,786
	9. Other food-grains including pulses.	16,098	5,550	1,262	6,237	10,695	39,842
Oil seeds	10. Linseed	35	...	...	...	...	35
	11. Til or gingelly	11,702	2,366	40	22,945	4,474	41,527
	12. Others	28	...	...	127	2,845	3,000
	13. Condiments and spices	407	114	1	...	273	795
Sugar	14. Sugarcane	173	258	...	...	194	625
	15. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres	16. Cotton	17,215	5,475	839	31,124	8,808	63,461
	17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Others	...	...	...	35	...	35
Dyes	19. Indigo	3	25	...	...	...	28
	20. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics.	21. Opium	1	29	...	...	3,178	3,208
	22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Tobacco	2	1	2	...	23	28
	25. Chinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28. Fodder crops	351	22	...	729	156	1,258
	29. Orchards and garden produce.	92	13	1	...	16	122
	30. Miscellaneous crops. Food	308	161	13	10,320	437	11,239
	Non-food	443	...	...	647	583	1,673
	31. Total	134,822	43,562	5,040	197,648	105,671	486,743
	32. Area cropped more than once.	13,357	2,521	622	...	30,938	47,438
	33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	121,465	41,041	4,418	197,648	74,733	439,305

No. 6.—A 4.—Stock, etc., in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts during 1301 Fasli (1893-94).

	Ajmere.				Merwara.	Total.
	Khalsa villages.	Jagir.	Minor Istimrar.	Large Istimrar.		
1. Bulls and bullocks	27,269	9,632	1,110	44,862	25,101	107,974
2. Cows	27,997	10,405	1,561	71,638	32,029	143,630
3. Male buffaloes	1,305	234	76	5,346	1,136	8,097
4. Cow buffaloes	8,353	2,774	513	20,625	10,898	43,163
5. Young stock (calves and buffaloe calves)	5,271	1,766	237	22,345	5,921	35,540
6. Sheep	35,381	19,424	1,487	85,416	49,074	190,782
7. Goats	28,850	12,172	3,270	54,627	58,967	157,886
8. Horses and ponies	407	236	36	2,205	654	3,538
9. Mules and doukeys	1,794	996	129	1,896	1,232	6,047
10. Camels	176	121	64	634	201	1,196
11. Ploughs	10,258	3,813	483	22,364	12,855	49,773
12. Carts	2,741	1,062	1,119	4,273	1,419	10,61

Ajmere;
The 18th December 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

TABLE B.

No. 7.—Prices of Produce, etc., for the year ending 30th June 1894.

District.	Wholesale prices of Agricultural Produce per maund of 82⅔ lbs.																	Retail prices.						Remarks.
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowar.	Cumba or Bajra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar (goor or jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghee (clarified butter).	Fodder.			Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Ajmere	10 0 0	2 12 3	1 7 0	1 7 6	1 14 6	1 6 9	1 7 3	6 10 9	6 4 0	5 0 9	19 6 6	...	29 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 9 6	5 11 6	35 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 0	
Merwara	5 0 0	2 4 0	1 1 2	1 5 3	1 12 10	1 3 0	1 2 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	...	22 12 0	0 5 4	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	3 6 6	5 0 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	
Average	7 8 0	2 8 1	1 4 1	1 6 4	1 13 8	1 4 10	1 4 7	5 13 4	5 6 0	5 0 4	17 3 3	...	26 4 0	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 6 0	3 8 0	5 5 9	32 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	

AJMERE;
The 18th December 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 8.—Statement showing the Regular Organised (Imperial, Municipal, and Cantonment) Police maintained in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1893.

TOTAL OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR—	647
Remaining on 1st January 1893 from last year	647
Recruited this year	49
TOTAL FOR 1893	696
Died	6
Discharged, dismissed and deserted	43
Remaining on 31st December 1893	647
DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR—	
Officers—	
European District Superintendent and Inspector, etc.	4
Native Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head Constables	98
Men—	
Mounted	40
Foot	505
ARMS PROVIDED—	
Fire-arms	250
Swords	600
Batons	501

	R	a.	p.
AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY OF—			
Officers—			
Each European	2,834	14	0
Each Native	288	0	0
Men—			
Each mounted man	270	0	0
Each foot man	92	6	0
TOTAL ANNUAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES—			
Paid from Imperial Revenue	77,813	8	7
Contingencies	7,887	9	1
TOTAL	85,701	1	8
Paid from Municipal Funds and other sources	20,057	2	2
TOTAL	1,05,758	3	10

AJMERE;
The 27th July 1894.

H. CLOGSTOUN,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.

No. 9.—Caste Return of the Ajmere and Merwara Police for year 1893.

DISTRICT	Ajmere-Merwara.
INSPECTORS, SUB-INSPECTORS, AND HEAD CONSTABLES—	
Christians	5
Muhammadans	47
Brahmins	14
Rajputs	7
Hindus of inferior caste	8
Sikhs	...
Cheetas	...
Mers and Merats	4
Kayesths	16
TOTAL	101

No. 9.—Caste Return of the Ajmere and Merwara Police for the year 1893—concld.

CONSTABLES MOUNTED AND FOOT—	
Christians	...
Muhammadans	268
Brahmins	91
Rajputs	72
Hindus of inferior caste	58
Sikhs	8
Cheetas	7
Mers and Merats	23
Kayesths	18
TOTAL	545
Total Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, rank and file	646
Add District Superintendent of Police	1
GRAND TOTAL	647

AJMERE;
The 27th July 1894.

H. CLOGSTOUN,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.

No. 10.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1893.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

No.	Particulars.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
	CASES—			
1	Reported to have been committed during the year whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes	1,904	996	2,900
2	Number of reported cases in item No. 1 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	33	12	45
3	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during this year	19	5	24
	Investigated by Police—			
4	*Suo motu*	1,733	913	2,646
5	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police	.....	5	5
6	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire	.....	.....	.....
	Number of cases in item Nos. 4 to 6—			
7	Ending in conviction	1,324	811	2,135
8	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court	16	2	18
9	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred	37	14	51
	PERSONS—			
10	Pending at the end of last year	16	14	30
11	Received by transfer	.....	.....	.....
12	Arrested by Police	1,748	906	2,654
13	Appearing under order of Magistrate	233	150	383
14	Total of item Nos. 10 to 13	1,997	1,070	3,067
15	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial	.....	3	3
16	Released without being brought before a Magistrate	17	.....	17
17	Number actually brought before a Magistrate	1,980	1,067	3,047

No. 10—General Statement of Crime, etc.—concld.

No.	Particulars.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.
	PERSONS—			
	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate—			
18	By Magistrate	284	161	445
19	By Sessions or High Court	5	2	7
	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct—			
20	By Magistrate	1,663	900	2,563
21	By Sessions or High Court	7	1	8
22	Number of persons in item Nos. 20 and 21 who were sent up by the Police	1,551	862	2,413
23	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc., after commencement of trial	1	.....	1
	Number pending at end of year—			
	Before appearance before a Magistrate—			
24	In custody of Police	2	.....	2
25	On bail	11	1	12
26	Under trial before Magistrate	2	2	4
27	Committed to Sessions	5	.....	5
	PROPERTY—			
	Cases—			
28	Number of cases in which property was stolen	516	465	981
29	Number of cases in which property was recovered	362	134	496
	Value—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
30	Amount of property stolen	32 085 2 10	4,496 1 1	36,581 3 11
31	Amount of property recovered	10,009 15 0	2,786 13 9	12,796 12 9

No. 11.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime during the year 1893.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

No.	Particulars.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.
	CASES—			
1	Instituted by complaint during the year	2,348	381	2,729
2	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	.....	.....	.....
3	Total of items 1 and 2	2,348	381	2,729
4	Number of cases in item No. 3 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry	62	24	86
	PERSONS—			
5	Number of persons against whom process issued	4,617	823	5,440
6	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year	4,617	823	5,440
7	Discharged after appearance	2,672	473	3,145
	Convicted or acquitted—			
8	By Magistrate	.....	.....	.....
9	By High or Sessions Court	.....	.....	.....
10	By Magistrate	1,886	324	2,210
11	By High or Sessions Court	.....	.....	.....
12	Waiting trial at close of year	59	26	85

AJMERE;
The 27th July 1894.

H. CLOGSTOUN,
District Superintendent of Police,
Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 1—(Civil and Criminal).

No. 12.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmere-Merwara on the last day of the year 1893, with the cost of tribunals.

Name of District.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other sub-ordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.			
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ajmere-Merwara	Civil	2,710·680	542,358	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	15	9,499	573	136	60	69,497	85,808
	Criminal	2,710·680	542,358	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	17	5,276	77	477	...	20,685	58,583
	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2,710·680	542,358	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	32	14,775	·650	613	60	90,182	1,44,391

Remarks.

Grades of Judicial officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges	1	...
	District Judges	1	...
	Subordinate Judges	2	1
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	2	1
	Munsiffs	...	9

Notes.—*Column 1. Sub-head Total.*—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire district, the average number of districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal and revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

Columns 16 and 17.—The judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole just as they appear in the treasury accounts, care being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in column 17.

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 2—(Criminal).

No. 13.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	6	6	6	72	26	46	...	...	
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	25	24	24	51	27	24	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	21	19	19	21	6	15	...	...	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	3	3	3	4	1	3	...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	3	3	3	4	2	2	...	...	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	114	114	114	139	12	127	...	...	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	8	8	8	12	7	4	1	...	
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Hurt	238	208	208	520	442	75	...	3	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	18	9	9	13	8	5	...	...	
Criminal force and assault	1,013	745	745	2,246	2,050	158	...	38	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	5	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	
Rape	3	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	
Unnatural offence	1	1	1	2	...	2	..	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	328	296	296	430	53	376	...	1	
Extortion	4	4	4	7	1	6	...	...	
Robbery and dakaiti	6	6	6	24	12	7	...	5	
Criminal misappropriation of property	9	7	7	9	1	8	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	40	21	21	27	10	14	...	3	
Receiving of stolen property	81	80	80	135	47	87	...	1	
Cheating	45	28	28	49	36	11	...	2	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	
Mischief	125	102	102	246	207	26	...	13	
Criminal trespass	261	203	203	372	202	169	...	1	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	9	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	4	3	3	7	7	...	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	110	68	68	120	114	5	...	1	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	14	6	6	15	14	1	...	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	10	7	7	12	11	1	...	...	
Chapter VIII, §§ 107, 108 and 119, security for peace	52	35	35	86	24	59	..	3	
Chapter VIII, §§ 109 and 110, security for good behaviour	25	23	23	23	4	19	...	...	
Cantonment Military Act, No. III of 1880	349	349	349	413	6	407	...	...	
Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871	13	13	13	27	6	20	...	1	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs Act, XXII of 1881	57	57	57	58	4	52	...	2	
Forest Regulation, VI, of 1874	52	52	52	112	4	106	...	2	
Gambling Act, III of 1867	3	3	3	24	4	20	...	...	

No. 13.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted, etc.—concld.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Municipalities Regulation, XV of 1886	1,050	972	972	1,322	151	1,151	2	18	
Opium Act, I of 1878	10	10	10	10	1	9	...	...	
Police District Act, V of 1861	1,691	1,687	1,687	1,764	78	1,686	...	...	
Salt Act, XII of 1882	43	43	43	67	4	62	1	...	
Stamps Act, I of 1879	3	3	3	4	...	4	...	...	
Court Fees Act, VII of 1870	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Total	5,858	5,233	5,233	8,461	3,588	4,775	4	94	

Notes.—*Column 1.*—(1) "Attempts" should [illegible] after the offences to which they relate.
(2) "Abetments" should [illegible]
(3) When giving the list [illegible] been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences (cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV, V, XIV, XVI, C.P.C., for the first time during the year, are to be shown, although some of the charges may no have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column [illegible] number of cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C., and less all of [illegible] e charge was false and that the offence never occurred, or which [illegible] which the complainant was fined under Section 250, C.P.C.

Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9 *plus* column 9 of previous year's statement.

Column 8.—Persons transferred from one Court *to* another *in the same Province* are not to be entered in this column.

Column 9.—A note should be added in the column of remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped, or were transferred.

General.—[illegible] should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. [illegible] these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or [illegible] 7 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that Statement, [illegible] with the total of column 5 of this Statement.

Judicial Statement No. 3—(Criminal).

No. 14.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the District of Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1893.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons under trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Proceedings, under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	35	86	24	59	3	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	23	23	4	19	...	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	2	2	...	2	...	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	15	15	10	5	...	
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	2	3	...	3	...	
Total	77	129	38	88	3	

Notes.—*Column 1, Sub-head 6.*—Complainants fined under section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statement 2, 4, or 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of Statement 2 against the [illegible] conferred by them.

[illegible] 8.—Charges of contempt of Court, and cases under sections 107, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, under the appropriate head of the Schedule in Statement 2 and in Statement 4. Persons and required to give security or recognizance under sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also

[illegible] 9.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statement 2, 4, or 5. Jury cases under [illegible] pear in Statement 13.

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 4—(Criminal).

No. 15.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Prisons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted. On regular trial.	Convicted. On summary trial.	Committed or referred.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	4,445	...	1,537	2,888	...	3	17	2,993	4	2,643	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	3,687	4	1,912	1,407	268	29	67	2,063	9·40	4,669	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	16	...	9	7	...	...	...	7	82	17	
District Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	13		1	12	...	...	...	4	2	20	
District Magistrates	335	...	123	117	87	3	5	191	11·92	436	
Court of Sessions	26	...	7	13	...	1	5	18	22·95	105	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	8,522	4	3,589	4,444	355	36	94	5,276	6·56	7,890	

Notes.—*Column 1, Sub-head "Court of Sessions."*—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34 and 123, C. P. C.
Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 2.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
Column 3.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.
Columns 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and not in columns 5 and 6, against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to the orders passed by it, or as pending, if orders have not been passed.
Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.
Column 8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either convicted or acquitted.
Column 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.
Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.
General.—The figures in this statement should not include those of Statement No. 3, but should agree with those of Statement No. 2.

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 5—(Criminal).

No. 16.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment. Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment: 15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	Whipped: 10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	91	10	...	2,858	...	...	...	2,808	50	...	...	...	...	3,423	3,306	37	56	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	406	15	...	1,260	76	60	1	1,133	117	6	4	...	...	5,487	4,113	57	66	307	48	...	...	33	33	10	2
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	3	...
District Magistrates	...	...	...	59	6	...	105	17	44	5	71	28	5	1	...	...	1,236	451	10	3	31	23	8	...	2	11	4	...
Courts of Sessions	...	1	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	250	23	...	...	1	2	7	2	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total	...	1	...	577	31	...	4,232	96	104	6	4,019	196	11	6	...	...	10,403	8,200	104	125	384	80	17	2	35	44	17	2

NOTES.—*Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions."*—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 19.—Includes fines realised during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realised portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown under the head *fines* "imposed" and "realised" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.
General.—(1) The total of columns 5, 6, and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both. Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in Statement 4, it is necessary to note cases such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a foot-note. As regards persons whose cases were referred for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any sanctioned by the higher Court, should be entered against such higher Court and not against the Court making the reference.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

Judicial Statement No. 6—(Criminal).

No. 17—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To District Magistrates	275	...	107	108	...	27	27	1	1	...	4	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	210	...	162	20	1	8	15	...	...	...	4	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	485	...	269	128	1	35	42	1	1	...	8	...	
REVISION.													
By District Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	39	...	30	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	1	...	
„ Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	39	...	30	...	...	...	2	...		6	1	...	
GRAND TOTAL	524	...	299	128	1	35	44	1	1	6	9	...	

NOTES.—*Column 2—Total of columns 3 to 12.*—Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
The words "Applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only *accused persons* on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made, or such steps are taken, on behalf of a *complainant*, the fact should be noted, with the number of complainants concerned, in the column of Remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will, fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of returns.
Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under section 423 C. P. C., should be entered in this column.
Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a superior Court under section 436 of C. P. C. should be entered in this column.
Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in column 8 as well as column 10, or column 9 as well as column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.
Column 13.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision, or references should be calculated thus—
(1) Appeals from date of receipt in Office of the petition of appeal;
(2) Applications for revision—from the date of application;
(3) Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application—from date of the order calling for the records; and
(4) Cases sent to the High Court by Lower Courts for revision—from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.
General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court. In columns 5 to 10 should be shown opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of District and Courts of Sessions persons whose cases were disposed of by those Courts without reference to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

Judicial Statement No. 7—(Civil).

No. 18.—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Revenue Suits.								Title and other suits.																		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, etc.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																						
I.—Civil Courts.																																						
Unpaid Tribunals	730	187	462	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,382	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	471	90	438	15	7	2	34	41	10	13	569	1	...	...	7	0	...	1	63	1	...	12	17	2	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,820	
Small Cause Courts	2,530	566	1,342	157	429	22	209	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,257	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	216	55	0	...	4	...	4	1	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	30	23	4	...	5	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	
Total	3,947	904	2,248	172	440	24	250	44	12	13	590	1	...	...	7	0	...	1	77	3	...	42	40	6	2	5	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8,854	
II.—Revenue Courts.																																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals																																						
Other Subordinate Courts																																						
District Courts																																						
Total																																						
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts																																						
Superior Courts																																						
Total																																						
Grand Total																																						

Notes.—*Column 33.*—Applications under section 265 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
Column 34.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "Interpleader suits" in this column. Cases under section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9, Part II, as Miscellaneous.
Column 36.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous cases.
Column 37.—Applications under sections 523 and 525 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
General.—In Statements VII, VIII, and IX only those plaints that have been registered should be shown. If the plaint is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaint is granted, the plaint should be shown over again in the statements.

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 8—(Civil).

No. 19.—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding R10.	Not exceeding R50.	Not exceeding R100.	Not exceeding R500.	Not exceeding R1,000.	Not exceeding R5,000.	Not exceeding R10,000.	Exceeding R10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										R	
Unpaid Tribunals	317	828	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,263	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	311	887	385	197	22	15	3	...	...	1,28,024	
Small Cause Courts	1,202	2,778	784	493	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,642	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	5	30	28	230	46	44	6	4	2	3,97,843	
Chief Court of District											
Total	1,835	4,523	1,434	920	68	59	9	4	2	7,95,772	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals											
Other Subordinate Courts											
Collector's Courts											
Total											
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts											
Superior Courts											
Total											
Grand Total											

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil).

No. 20.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	1,607	...	207	461	656	120	4	2	...	76	7	74	1			
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	2,475	...	538	392	525	92	15	74	10	466	94	269	100			
Small Cause Courts	6,155	...	1,081	881	1,887	730	17	32	3	920	119	485	11			
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	113	...	7	14	6	23	3	1	...	23	13	23	5			
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TOTAL	10,350	...	1,833	1,748	3,074	965	39	109	13	1,485	233	851	117	48·73	29·25	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals																
Other Subordinate Courts																
District Courts																
TOTAL																
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court, Superior Courts																
TOTAL																
GRAND TOTAL																

NOTES.—*Column 2.*—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2 should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 38 of Statement VII. If after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year the balance does not agree with the figures in column 38 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When under section 102, Civil Procedure Code, a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

Columns 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits, the date of the presentation of the plaint shall be considered as the date of institution, unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaint can be admitted, in which case the date of admission after amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees, the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should alone be calculated. The interval should be omitted during which an application for review which has been granted or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed has been pending in the superior Court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil).

No. 21.—Statement showing the general results of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of: Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	10	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...			
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	314	...	102	11	6	14	...	...	...	93	55	33			
Small Cause Courts	167	...	18	16	2	4	3	...	...	48	43	33			
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	13	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...			
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TOTAL	504	...	121	37	11	18	3	...	...	145	103	66			
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals															
Other Subordinate Courts															
District Courts															
TOTAL															
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts															
Superior Courts															
TOTAL															
GRAND TOTAL															

NOTES.—*Column 2.*—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.
General.—(1) Cases under section 278, C. P. C., should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases.
(2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only, and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part 2, should not be shown in this statement.

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).

No. 22.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

PART I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561 Act XIV of 1882	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	77	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	30	5	20	4	12	3	170·92		
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	163	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	45	3	14	1	92	75	344·26		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province.																	
Total ...	240	...	3	8	3	...	...	...	75	8	34	5	104	78	291·88		
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collector's Appellate Courts.																	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees.																	
Total																	
Grand Total																	

Notes.—*Column 2.*—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).

No. 23.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 661, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of District.																	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	35·00		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	63	...	4	2	7	...	...	...	23	1	9	2	15	15	248·69		
Total .	75	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	29	1	14	2	15	15	205·95		
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collector's Appellate Courts .																	
Total .																	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees .																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Appellate decrees .																	
Total .																	
Grand Total .																	

Notes.—*Column 2.*—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, *i.e.*, the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, *viz.*,—

(1) Application to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 25.
(2) Applications for admission or rehearing of an appeal, sections 559, 560.
(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 592.
(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 633.

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 11—(Civil).

No. 24.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised.		Number of applications.												Remarks.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property: Was sold.	On which movable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immovable property: Was sold.	On which immovable property: Was dealt with under sections 306, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immovable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	3,399	44	295	1,560	1,000	420	1	14,195	2,626	2	...	46	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	4,174	21	600	1,699	1,288	696	78	80,491	4,119	6	12	165	334	101	5	101	5	42	...	...	990	
Small Cause Courts	11,215	157	1,036	4,560	4,135	1,337	440	40,503	22,988	4	58	428	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,660	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District	194	9	27	60	68	30	14	11,084	972	1	1	...	12	1	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	18,982	231	2,018	7,669	6,581	2,483	533	1,46,263	30,705	13	71	639	1,402	192	5	294	5	45	...	...	3,650	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals																						
Other Subordinate Courts																						
District Courts																						
Total																						
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts																						
Superior Courts																						
Total																						
Grand Total																						

Note.—*Column 2.*—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 7.

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 12—(Civil).

No. 25.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, etc.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.	12	...	1	2	3	...	...	6	...	...	5,721	7,250	1,038	380	
Chief Courts of Districts . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	12	...	1	2	3	...	...	6	...	...	5,721	7,250	1,038	380	

Notes.—*Column 1*, Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.

Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

No. 26.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1893.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons on the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered), acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrate's Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. Assessors	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction. Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	

Notes.—*Column 4.*—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11, and 12. Cases in which owing to the accused having pleaded guilty or for other causes the opinions of the Assessors are not taken should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11, or 12.

Column 13.—Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 27.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Ajmere Jail during 1893.

1	Number of Jail	1
2	Name of Jail	Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.
3	Remained on the 31st December 1892	310	24
4	Imprisoned during the year 1893	698	53
5	Total	1,008	77
6	Received from other Jails. A.—To undergo sentence	...	...
	B.—In transit for transportation or to other Jails	...	...
7	GRAND TOTAL	1,008	77
		1,085	
8	Transferred to other Jails. A.—To undergo sentence	...	...
	B.—For transportation beyond seas, etc.	...	...
9	Released during the year. A.—On appeal	42	4
	B.—On expiry of sentence	626	51
	C.—Under remission rules	26	...
	D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness	...	...
	(b) On other grounds	23	...
10	Transported beyond seas	...	...
11	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums	...	...
12	Escaped	...	...
13	Executed	...	...
14	Died	2	2
15	Remaining on the 31st December 1893	289	20
		309	
16	Daily average number	314·54	

No. 28.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in the Ajmere Jail on 31st December 1893.

1	Number of Jail	1
2	Name of Jail	Ajmero.

			Males.	Females.
3	Religion	A.—Christians (a) Europeans	...	...
		(b) Eurasians	...	...
		(c) Natives	3	...
		B.—Muhammadans	174	13
		C.—Hindus	521	40
		D.—Budhists and Jains	...	...
		E.—All other classes	...	...
			698	53
4	Age	A.—Under 16	31	1
		B.—16 to 40	571	42
		C.—40 to 60	81	10
		D.—Above 60	15	...
			698	53
5	Previous occupation	Males: Persons employed under Government, Municipal or other Local authorities.	48	...
		Professional persons	172	...
		Persons in service or performing personal offices.	56	...
		Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	320	...
		Persons engaged in commerce and trade	57	...
		Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	...	...
		Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	45	...
		Females: Married	...	37
		Unmarried	...	4
		Widows	...	8
		Prostitutes	...	4
6		TOTAL	698	53
			751	

AJMERE JAIL;
The 18th July 1894.

D. ffrench-MULLEN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major, Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.*

No. 29.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1893, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentence.

1. Number of Jail 1
2. Name of Jail . . . . . Ajmere.

		Admission.										Remaining on 31st December 1893.	
		A.		B.		C.		D.		Total.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	Classes according to length of sentence. A.—Not exceeding 1 month	27	9	247	16	...	...	...	...	274	25	11	3
	B.—Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	2	2	165	14	1	...	8	...	176	16	34	2
	C.—Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	1	2	107	4	1	...	4	...	113	6	44	3
	D.—Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	1	...	58	4	...	...	5	...	64	4	52	2
	E.—Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	...	...	20	1	7	...	5	...	34	1	56	1
	F.—Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	38	4
	G.—Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	24	1	41	4
	H.—Exceeding 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	I.—Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: For life	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1
	I.—Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: For a term	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	J.—Sentenced to death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Total	31	13	636	40	9	...	22	...	696	53	289	20

A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B. Ditto ditto rigorous imprisonment.
C. Ditto ditto ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D. Ditto ditto ditto ditto with whipping.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Ajmere Jail during the year 1893 who had been previously convicted.

1. Number of Jail 1
2. Name of Jail . . . . . Ajmere

		Males.	Females.	Total.
3	Number admitted during the year	698	53	751
4	Number previously convicted: A.—Once	74	4	78
	B.—Twice	25	...	25
	C.—More than twice	33	...	33
	D.—Total	132	4	136
5	Ratio of column 4D to column 3	18·91	7·55	18·11
6	Juvenile prisoners under 16 years (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code): A—Number admitted during the year	31	1	32
	B—Number previously convicted	...	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the employment of the Convicts in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1893.

1. Number of Jail 1
2. Name of Jail . . . . . Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.
3	Average number not sentenced to labour	1 67	1·11
4	Average number under sentence of labour on working days	266 89	16·31
5	Average number sick	4·63	·32
6	Average number convalescent and infirm	2·18	...
7	Average number employed on working days. On prison duties. A.—On unremunerative labour	...	...
	B.—Prison Officers	14·01	1·00
	C.—Prison Servants	38·23	...
	D.—Gardening	6·34	...
	E.—Employed in preparing articles for use in Jail, *i.e.*, wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, etc.	52·32	...
	F.—Jail repairs	3·50	...
	On Jail buildings. Additions and alterations. G.—Under Superintendent	...	...
	H.—Under Public Works Department	...	...
	New Jails. I.—Under Superintendent	...	...
	J.—Under Public Works Department	...	..
	K.—Manufactures	145·68	14·99
	L.—Public Works	...	...
8	Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as: Prison Officers	5·25	6·13
	Prison Servants	14·32	...
	On manufactures	54·58	91·91

AJMERE JAIL;
The 18th July 1894.

D. FF. MULLEN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

No. 32.—Statement showing the results of the employment of the Convicts in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1893.

1. Number of Jail 1
2. Name of Jail . . . . . Ajmere.

			R a. p.
3	Average number sentenced to labour		311·76
4	DEBITS	A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1892	.....
		B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1892	1,087 2 5
		C.—Raw materials at the end of 1892	417 15 10
		D.—Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1892	.....
		E.—Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1892	599 2 11
		F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1892	1,483 15 1
		G.—Amount drawn from Treasury during 1893	5,456 5 0
		H.—TOTAL	9,044 9 3
5	CREDITS	A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1893	.....
		B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1893	752 12 4
		C.—Raw materials at the end of 1893	407 11 0
		D.—Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1893	.....
		E.—Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1893	200 7 1
		F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1893	1,483 15 1
		G.—Amount paid into the Treasury by cash and invoice during 1893	9,047 7 0
		H.—TOTAL	11,892 4 6
6		A.—Excess of credits or profits	2,847 11 3
		B.—Average profits per head of number sentenced to labour	9 2 2
		C.—Excess of debits or loss	.....
7		A.—Excess of 5 G over 4 G or cash profits	3,591 2 0
		B.—Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour	11 8 0
		C.—Excess of 4 G over 5 G or cash loss	.....

No. 33.—Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1893.

1. Number of Jail 1
2. Name of Jail . . . . . Ajmere.

		R a. p.
3	Cost of maintenance	17,294 0 0
4	Average cost of maintenance per head	51 5 0
5	Total cash earnings	3,591 2 0
	Average cash earnings per head of average strength	10 10 0
7	Net cost to Government	13,702 14 0
8	Average net cost per head of average strength	40 11 0

AJMERE JAIL;
The 18th July 1894.

D. PF. MULLEN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Jail.

No. 34.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Prisoners of all classes in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1893.

1. Number of Jail 1
2. Name of Jail . . . . . Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
3	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells	507	32	539
4	Average daily strength	315·97	21·13	337·10
5	Maximum population on any one day	340	35	375
6	Number admitted into hospital	78	5	83
7	Daily average number of sick	4·88	·32	5·20
8	Number of deaths in and out of hospital	2	2	4
9	*Ratio per mille of average strength.* A.—Of admissions into hospital	246·86	236·63	246·22
	B.—Of daily average number sick	15·44	15·14	15·42
	C.—Of deaths from cholera	...	...	...
	D.—Of deaths from all other causes	6·33	94·65	11·87
	E.—Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital .	6·33	94·65	11·87

No. 35.—Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1893.

1. Number of Jail 1
2. Name of Jail . . . . . Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.
3	Number remained at close of previous year	...	...
4	Number received during the year	10	...
5	Total population	10	...
6	Average daily number	1·03	...
7	Released during the year	10	...
8	Escaped	...	...
9	Transferred	...	...
10	Died	...	...
11	Remaining on 31st December	...	...
12	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head	...	...
13	Average number of prisoners above capacity	...	...
14	Average number of prisoners below capacity	...	...
15	*Hospital.* A.—Admission	...	...
	B.—Daily average sick	...	...
	C.—Deaths	...	...
	D.—Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength	...	...
16	*Cost.* A.—Total charges	...	...
	B.—Average cost per prisoner	...	...

AJMERE JAIL;
The 10th July 1894.

D. FF. MULLEN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Jail.

Annual Report of the Registration Department.—Form VII.

No. 36.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration District of Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1893-94.

Names of District offices.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of R100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than R100 (sections 54 and 116 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of R100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17 (clauses b and c).	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than R100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than R100.	Other instruments registered under section 18 (clauses a and b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c) and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations of moveable property, Book IV. Compulsory. Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, etc., of moveable property (clause a, section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt others than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 32.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
										R a. p.									R a. p.	R a. p.						R a. p.									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Registrar of Assurances	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 10 0	363 2 0
Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Ajmere	1	3	200	...	410	2	...	40	673	1,500 0 0	12	32	3	10	1	...	...	58	20 4 0	4,77,651 2 0	...	10	20	120	150	255 0 0	...	11	...	...	...	...	35	...	1,813 0 0	756 16 0	240 8 0
Do. Nasirabad	1	5	45	...	56	...	0	...	112	252 12 0	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	0 8 0	90,079 1 0	...	...	...	21	21	32 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	291 12 0	88 1 0	189 14 0
Do. Beawar	1	...	100	...	70	...	30	...	200	400 0 0	1	3	5	2	...	...	...	11	0 0 0	1,29,911 1 0	...	0	...	37	46	163 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581 12 0	211 0 0	396 10 0
Do. Kekri	1	1	23	...	5	...	...	2	31	54 14 0	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1 8 0	14,467 7 0	...	5	4	10	19	37 8 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	93 14 0	85 0 0	85 11 0
Do. Todgurh	1	1	13	...	11	...	...	...	25	41 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,097 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	41 8 0	13 12 0	27 10 0
Do. Deoli	1	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	12	21 4 0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 12 0	8,804 0 0	...	1	...	...	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0 0	0 3 0	16 1 0
Total	7	12	395	...	566	2	30	42	1,053	2,288 12 0	24	45	8	12	1	...	1	01	52 0 0	7,34,869 12 0	...	25	24	168	237	490 2 0	1	11	..	1	..	...	35	10	2,862 14 0	1,173 0 0	1,310 10 0

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

FORM C.

No. 37.—Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the year ending 30th June 1894.

Nature of Tenure.		Total area by survey less feudatories [Table A1 (1) minus table A1 (2a)].	Deduct		Balance, i.e., fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4 (a)].	Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.	
District.	Nature of tenure.		(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.					For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1		2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	6	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	R	No.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	No.	R a. p.	No.	No.
Ajmere	Ryotwari Khalsa	358,819	216,353	25,539	116,427	111,394	2,96,010	422,359	0 11 3	1,73,245	1 7 9	1 8 10	177,890	0 15 7	2	90,553
	Large Istimrar	798,478	...	...	798,478	197,648				1,10,571	0 2 3	0 8 11	190,212	0 9 4	...	...
	Minor Istimrar	21,045	15,927	471	4,647	3,538				4,163	0 14 4	1 2 9	6,570	0 10 1	...	...
	Jagir	139,604	127,204	12,400	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merwara	Ryotwari Khalsa	375,782	295,823	879	79,080	72,151	1,46,562	119,999	1 3 6½	1,45,032	1 13 4·13	2 0 1·94	119,999	1 3 4·05	1	20,953
	Total	1,693,728	655,807	39,289	998,632	384,731	4,42,572	542,358	0 13 1	4,33,011	0 6 11	1 2 1	494,671	0 14 0	3	111,506

Column 1.—The varieties of tenure shown should be included, as far as possible, under one or other of the following, *viz.*, (1) ryotwari (2) zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled) and (3) zamindari (permanently settled).

Column 3 (a).—Areas revenue-free or held at privileged rates should be deducted, but the deduction need not be made where the areas in question are in any case less than an entire village and where there is any difficulty in estimating the corresponding deduction to be made in the population (column 11). In the Madras and Bombay returns, all land, on which a full assessment has not been leviable during the year, should be classed for the purposes of this column as "area not fully assessed." Areas shall not be entered in this column merely because the assessment due from them has been suspended or remitted on account of short crops, etc.

Column 4 (b).—Will be equal to column 4 (a) after deducting current fallows. In Madras and the Presidency proper of Bombay the occupied area may be taken as equivalent to the cultivated area.

Column (5).—Where land revenue includes the zamindar's share, the net receipts should be entered, and the return should show the payments due by the zamindars to Government, not those due by ryots to the zamindars. The actual realizable demand for the year should be entered, after excluding arrears for past years. Sums remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc., should be excluded. Land revenue in this column includes Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Column 8—As in column 5, but excluding Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Land Revenue on areas not fully assessed

Column 9—Will be column 8 divided by column 4 (a).

Column 10—Will be column 8 divided by column 4 (b).

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Table D.

No. 38.—Varieties of Tenure held directly from Government during the year ending 30th June 1894.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	R a. p.	
1. Revenue-payers paying more than R50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
2. Revenue-payers paying from R50,000 to R5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	7	116	7	405,539	57,934·14	6,543 6 0	
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
3. Revenue-payers paying from R5,000 to R100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	52	103	54	389,519	7,490·61	1,244 8 7	
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
(c) Village communities	6	6	3,649	20,574	3,430·17	693 14 7	
4. Revenue-payers paying less than R100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	1	1	1	3,420	3,420·	51 8 9	
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	..	...	...	...	...	.....	
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	...	468	59,387	708,155	...	.....	
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenure. In perpetuity	...	178	11,829	147,846	...	.....	
For life or lives	...	63	1,612	18,675	...	.....	
7. Land-owners who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
8. Purchase of waste land	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
9. Others	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total	66	935	76,539	1,693,728	...	.....	

Table E.

No. 39.—Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending 30th June 1894.

District and Class of Tenures.	Number of Transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
Ajmere District.				
Proprietors: Revenue-paying	...	3,313	...	9,403
Proprietors: Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	646	...	1,922
Merwara District.				
Proprietors: Revenue-paying	3	4,127	6	5,430
Proprietors: Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Total of each class of Tenure: Revenue-paying	3	7,440	6	14,833
Total of each class of Tenure: Wholly or partly revenue-free	...	646	...	1,922
Grand Total	3	8,086	6	16,755

Ajmere;
The 18th December 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 40.—*Land Revenue of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1893-94.*

Description of Revenue.	Demand for 1893-94.			Realized during the year.			Detail of balances and how adjusted.						Outstanding balances.			Remarks.
							Balance at end of year.			*Remissions.*						
	Balance of previous years.	Demand for current year.	Total demand.	On account of current year.	On account of balance of previous years.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Land Revenue. Ajmere. Khalsa	3,828	36,843	40,671	36,552	3,684	40,236	291	144	435	...	...	...	291	144	435	Variable land revenue.
	59,737	95,364	1,55,101	94,612	23,722	1,18,334	752	36,015	36,767	...	33,105	33,105	752	2,910	3,662	Fixed land revenue.
Total	63,535	1,32,207	1,95,772	1,31,164	27,406	1,58,570	1,043	36,159	37,202	...	33,105	33,105	1,043	3,054	4,097	Total.
Trust land	2,282	3,167	5,449	3,167	964	4,131	...	1,318	1,318	...	1,260	1,260	...	58	58	
Istimrar	12,498	1,24,734	1,37,232	1,23,791	9,570	1,33,361	943	2,928	3,871	...	...	...	943	2,928	3,871	
Total	78,345	2,60,108	3,38,453	2,58,122	37,940	2,96,062	1,986	40,405	42,391	...	34,365	34,365	1,986	6,040	8,026	
Merwara. Khalsa	79,496	1,01,811	1,81,307	1,01,382	24,069	1,25,451	429	55,427	55,856	...	...	...	429	55,427	55,856	
Trust land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	79,496	1,01,811	1,81,307	1,01,382	24,069	1,25,451	429	55,427	55,856	...	...	...	429	55,427	55,856	
Total Ajmere-Merwara	1,57,841	3,61,919	5,19,760	3,59,504	62,009	4,21,513	2,415	95,832	98,247	...	34,365	34,365	2,415	61,467	63,882	
Water Revenue. Ajmere. Khalsa	3,813	38,666	42,479	37,592	1,334	38,926	1,074	2,479	3,553	...	1,981	1,981	1,074	498	1,572	
Trust land	175	2,128	2,303	2,128	84	2,212	...	91	91	...	91	91	...	...	...	
Total	3,988	40,794	44,782	39,720	1,418	41,138	1,074	2,570	3,644	...	2,072	2,072	1,074	498	1,572	
Merwara. Khalsa	8,996	40,749	49,745	39,570	2,687	42,257	1,179	6,309	7,488	...	1,463	1,463	1,179	4,846	6,025	
Trust land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	8,996	40,749	49,745	39,570	2,687	42,257	1,179	6,309	7,488	...	1,463	1,463	1,179	4,846	6,025	
Total Ajmere-Merwara	12,984	81,543	94,527	79,290	4,105	83,395	2,253	8,879	11,132	...	3,535	3,535	2,253	5,344	7,597	
Miscellaneous.																
Ajmere	110	12,452	12,562	12,452	104	12,556	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Merwara	...	1,528	1,528	1,528	...	1,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	110	13,980	14,090	13,980	104	14,084	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Grand Total	1,70,935	4,57,442	6,28,377	4,52,774	66,218	5,18,992	4,668	1,04,717	1,09,385	...	37,900	37,900	4,668	66,817	71,485	

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

IMPERIAL FORM 1.

No. 40 (a)—Excise Revenue and Net Revenue of 1893-94.

District.	Detail of gross receipts during the year by districts from: Imported Liquors. License fees.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits. Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Country Spirits and Fermented Liquors. Duty.	License fees.			Total.	Opium and its preparations, including poppy-heads. Duty.	License fees.			Total.	Drugs other than Opium. Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.			Total.	Fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous. Forfeiture.	Contribution towards the preventive staff.		Total.	Grand Total.	Total Charges as in Form 2.	Net Revenue in the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			R	R	R				R		R			R						R		R		R	R	R	R	
Ajmere-Merwara	...	...	*1,764	1,764	80,462	...	...	...	80,462	...	5,839	...	...	5,839	...	...	...	...	...	6,110	64	5,640	...	5,704	99,879	6,585	93,294	

* Includes License fees on imported liquor for which no separate license is given.

P. J. MELVILL,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere.

IMPERIAL FORM 2.

No. 40 (b).—Excise Charges of 1893-94.

Name of District, Circle, or other Division.	Detail of Charges during the year.					Grand Total charges.	Remarks.
	Establishments.	Travelling allowance.	Supplies and Services.	Contingencies.	Refunds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Central Controlling Office							
2, 3, etc. (a line for each district, circle, or other division)							
Ajmere-Merwara	6,315	55	.....	215	.....	6,585	
Total Charges for the year	6,315	55	.....	215	.....	6,585	

Notes.—1. Local Governments may either assign only one column for each of the main heads, as printed in this form, or open under each of them as many columns for further details as they require.
2. If greater detail is desired by any Local Government to suit the requirements of each Province, columns can be opened under the main heads of account as shown in column 1, or the charges may be given for the whole Province.

P. J. MELVILL,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere.

IMPERIAL FORM 3.

No. 40 (c).—*Manufactories, Licenses and Shops.*

DISTRICT.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR. Number of: Breweries.	Distilleries for the manufacture of spirit paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Country spirit distilleries. Central distilleries, public or private.	Outstills.	Contract stills.			VEND OF LIQUOR AND DRUGS. Number of wholesale licenses for sale of: European liquors imported or manufactured in India.		Country spirit.		Country fermented liquor (tari, etc.)		Opium and its preparations.	Drugs other than opium.	Number of special licenses for retail sale of liquors otherwise than in ordinary retail shops, e.g. Hotels, Refreshment rooms, and Steamers.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ajmere-Merwara.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	1

DISTRICT.	Number of shops licensed to sell by retail. European liquors imported or manufactured in India.			Country spirit.			Country fermented liquor (tari, etc.)			Opium and its preparations. Raw opium.	Madak and Chandu and other preparation of opium.		Total of columns 29 to 32.	For medical purposes (druggists permits and the like).	Drugs other than opium. Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.			Total.	Remarks.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Ajmere-Merwara.	...	...	7	...	...	147	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	

NOTE.—When one license covers the sale of more than one kind of liquor or drug, the shop should be shown in the column for one kind only, the fact being noted in the column for remarks. Local Governments should issue instructions to secure uniformity of treatment in such cases in different districts and from year to year.

P. J. MELVILL,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere.

IMPERIAL FORM 4.

No. 40 (d).—Duty and Consumption.

DISTRICT.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.			Country spirits issued from central distilleries, public or private.					Opium and its preparations.			Other drugs.					Remarks.
	(a) No. of Imperial gallons issued.	(b) Average strength of Imperial gallons per gallon.	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon of London proof.	Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 15° U. P.	At strength of 25° U. P.	At strength of 60° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 4, 5, and 6.	Rate of duty.	Issues in seers from Government Treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from Treasuries, amount sold by retail).	Price per seer. Wholesale, that is, price at which opium is issued from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail vendors sell.	Amount sold by retail in seers. Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Majoon.	Retail price.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									M. s. c.			M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.		
Ajmere-Merwara . .	1,883·20	4°·2 U. P.	R4	4,100	26,425	14,170	30,613 12/32	R2-4-0, R2-0-0 and R1-7-0 respectively.	48 21 6¼	R5 to 8	R8 to R20	7 24 6¼	7 2 2¼	30 11 10	4 16 4½	R5, R15 to R20, R1 and annas 8 respectively.	The consumption of opium is for the following places only for which contract is given:— (1) Ajmere (2) Beawar } Municipal limits. (3) Kekri (4) Nasirabad Cantonment.

P. J. MELVILL,

Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere.

IMPERIAL FORM 5.

No. 40 (e)—Incidence of Consumption.

District.	Population.				Number of persons per retail shop for sale of				Gross excise receipts per ten thousand of total population to nearest rupee.			Net excise revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total population. See column 28 of form 1.	Remarks.
					Liquors.		Drugs.						
	Muhammadans.	Hindus.		Total.	Country spirits, column 2 of form 3.	Country fermented liquors, column 29 of form 3.	Opium and its preparation, column 33 of form 3.	Other drugs, column 40 of form 3.	From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 2, 5 and 10 of form 1.	From opium and its preparations, column 15 of form 1.	From drugs other than opium, column 21 of form 1.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ajmere-Merwara .	74,265	468,093	...	542,358	3,689	...	49,305	31,903	1,514	108	113	1,720	

The blank columns 2 to 4 are intended to be filled up with the names of the main classes of the population.

P. J. MELVILL,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere.

No. 41.—Statement showing the receipts and charges on account of General Stamps and Court-fees Stamps for 1892-93.

	Court-fees Stamps.	General Stamps.						Recoveries in pauper suits.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Non-Judicial.	Receipt Stamps.	Foreign bills.	Bill stamps.	Stamp duty and miscellaneous.	Total.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Income	1,09,713	40,109	67,662	21,423	5,770	527	1,35,491	248	2,45,452	
Expenditure.										
Discount and refunds	5,142	2,046	4,215	1,332	234	...	7,827	...	12,969	
Pay and contingencies	10,503	266	450	142	38	4	900	...	11,403	
Total	15,645	2,312	4,665	1,474	272	4	8,727	...	24,372	
Net Income	94,068	37,797	62,997	19,949	5,498	523	1,26,764	248	2,21,080	

Ajmere;
The 7th October 1894.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 42.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1893-94.*

Heads of Revenue.	Receipts on account of Ajmere-Merwara.	As per Accounts of: Comptroller of India Treasuries.	As per Accounts of: Departments concerned not included in column 3.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
	Imperial.		
Land Revenue	.....	5,18,693 11 9	.....
Opium	Duty levied from Ajmere Opium	.....	1,20,120 0 0
Salt	Probable consumption on a population of 512,358	2,45,203 9 1	15,000 0 0
Stamps	.....	99,870 0 0	.....
Excise	.....	71,652 7 2	.....
Assessed Taxes	.....	.....	14,313 0 0
Forests	Certified by Assistant Comptroller-General (Forests)	4,407 0 0	.....
Registration	Of documents	.....	.....
	Land Registration fees	.....	.....
Post Office	Postal Cess shown under Incorporated Local Funds	7,869 11 0	.....
Law and Justice	A.—Courts	8,386 0 9	.....
	B.—Jails	1,605 0 3	.....
	.....	4,030 15 0	.....
Police	Cess receipts shown under Incorporated Local Funds	0 2 0	.....
Education	Receipts shown under Incorporated Local Funds	1,927 1 7	.....
Medical	.....	.....	.....
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	.....	46,831 3 7	.....
Scientific and other minor Departments	.....	51 14 9	.....
Interest	.....	1,130 9 0	.....
Stationery and Printing	.....	.....	13,167 0 0
Miscellaneous	Irrigation and Navigation, Civil buildings, etc. — Figures certified by "Examiner, Public Works Accounts"	.....	5,000 0 0
Public Works	.....	.....	
	Total Imperial Revenue	10,15,817 12 5	1,67,030 0 0
	Local.		
Incorporated Local Funds	District and Dispensary Funds	41,571 0 0	.....
	Other Funds	44,181 0 0	.....
Excluded Local Funds	Nasirabad Cantonment Fund	31,737 0 0	.....
	Town Chowkidari, Police, and Nasirabad Octroi Funds	43,872 0 0	.....
Municipal Funds	.....	2,00,608 0 0	.....
	Total Local Receipts	3,01,969 0 0	.....
	Grand Total Receipts	13,77,786 12 5	1,67,030 0 0
		15,45,422 12 5	

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Ajmere-Merwara.	As per Accounts of: Comptroller of India Treasuries.	As per Accounts of: Departments concerned not included in column 3.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
	Imperial.		
Refunds and Drawbacks	Exchange compensation	05,657 5 8	.....
	Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, and Extra Assistant Commissioner	1,090 8 1	.....
Land Revenue	Establishment	33,086 14 4	.....
	Contingencies	21,313 0 3	.....
	Land Revenue Collection Charges	6,766 14 0	.....
	Travelling allowance	0,764 8 10	.....
	Sub-Divisional Establishment	2,268 10 0	.....
	Kanungo Establishment	13,512 14 8	.....
		5,945 8 11	.....
Opium	No Expenditure	.....	.....
Salt		10,418 0 0	.....
Stamps		6,584 0 5	.....
Excise		3,740 10 2	.....
Assessed Taxes		.....	16,090 0 0
Forests	Certified by Assistant Comptroller-General (Forests)	1,332 11 0	.....
Registration		3,269 4 3	.....
Post Office	(District Posts)	1,372 0 0	.....
Administration		3,010 10 0	.....
Law and Justice	Exchange compensation	1,613 14 5	.....
	Law Officers	33,610 1 4	.....
	Civil and Sessions Courts	36,017 14 0	.....
	Criminal Court Officers	14,304 7 10	.....
	Establishment	6,295 8 7	.....
	Contingencies	1,820 13 0	.....
	Travelling Allowances	1,268 12 6	.....
	Refunds	21,125 1 9	.....
	Jails	8,896 8 0	.....
Assignments		87,120 2 3	.....
Police		45,133 2 2	.....
Education		16,015 2 4	.....
Medical			
Scientific and other minor Departments		240 0 0	.....
Interest		1,11,523 2 0	..... A
Stationery and Printing		2,547 8 2	.....
Miscellaneous		16,043 13 11	.....
Public Works		.....	1,31,092 0 0
	Irrigation and Navigation, Civil buildings, etc. — Figures certified by "Examiner, Public Works Accounts."	.....	1,03,257 0 0
		1,088 8 3	.....
		11,302 0 11	.....
		72,823 7 11	..... B
	Total Imperial Expenditure	7,13,296 0 2	2,50,915 0 0
	Local.		
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Ecclesiastical			
Superannuation, etc.			
Incorporated Local Funds	Districts and Dispensary Funds	32,400 0 0	.....
	Other Funds	36,887 0 0	.....
	Nasirabad Cantonment Fund	26,923 0 0	.....
	Town Chowkidari, Police, and Nasirabad Octroi Funds	39,773 0 0	.....
Municipal Funds		2,11,318 0 0	.....
	Total Local Expenditure	3,47,331 0 0	.....
	Grand Total	10,60,627 0 2	2,50,015 0 0
		13,11,572 0 2	

A and B.—The greater part of the amount shown as paid for pensions and for interest is not properly speaking debitable to Ajmere-Merwara, as it is paid to persons who have no connection with the districts.

A. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

AJMERE;
The 7th October 1894.

No. 43.—Births registered in the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9
No.	Districts.	Population according to census of 1891.	Number of births registered.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
1	Ajmere .	422,359	5,305	4,343	9,648	12·56	10·28	22·84	122·15	·06	...	
2	Merwara .	119,999	1,610	1,292	2,902	13·42	10·76	24·18	124·61	...	·94	
	Total .	542,358	6,915	5,635	12,550	12·75	10·39	23·14	122·72	...	·16	

No. 44.—Deaths registered in the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8			9
No.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to 100 of females.	Ratio of death per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			Remarks.
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Ajmere .	2,069·816	204·08	5,174	4,448	9,622	116·32	22·13	22·37	22·78	25·11	23·13	24·18	
2	Merwara .	640·864	187·24	1,570	1,445	3,015	108·65	24·23	26·17	25·13	19·99	18·98	19·53	
	Total .	2,710·680	200·08	6,744	5,893	12,637	114·44	23·39	23·20	23·30	23·97	22·23	23·15	

No. 45.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					10	11	12									13
No.	Districts.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Injuries.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 2,000 of population.									Remarks.
								Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean ratio of previous five years.	
								Male.	Female.															
1	Ajmere .	422,359	3	61	7,423	179	432	2	1	236	25	264	1,260	9,622	·01	·14	17·58	·42	1·02	63	2·98	22·78	24·18	
2	Merwara .	119,999	...	14	2,538	57	86	...	4	47	15	66	254	3,015	...	·12	21·15	·47	·72	·55	2·12	25·13	19·53	
	Total .	542,358	3	75	9,961	236	518	2	5	283	40	330	1,514	12,637	·01	·13	18·37	·44	·96	·60	2·79	23·30	23·15	

AJMERE;
The 23rd July 1894.

D. ff. MULLEN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.

No. 46.—*Hospital and Dispensaries in Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1893.*

Dispensaries.	In hand in Treasury on 1st January 1893.	Income. Received during the year. From Government.	From Municipal and other Funds.	From private subscriptions and interest on investments.	Total.	Expenditure. Establishment.	Medicines.	Dieting.	Contingencies.	Invested during the year.	Repairs.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1893.	Patients treated. Remaining on 1st January 1893.	In-patients. Males.	Females.	Children.	Out-patients. Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1893.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.										
Ajmere	2,117 4 8	1,563 12 2	2,168 5 4	2,012 3 0	8,101 9 2	1,877 5 1	1,047 0 1	420 14 2	355 3 3	.....	34 15 0	3,711 5 7	4,550 3 7	78	338	93	10	10,639	3,428	5,867	20,500	124
Kekri	—990 0 5	527 0 0	275 0 0	220 3 0	37 12 7	558 0 0	118 13 8	11 14 7	88 11 1	.....	77 8 0	854 15 4	—817 2 9	39	31	8	3	2,034	1,243	1,693	0,001	31
Pisangan	—275 3 0	364 10 0	.....	300 0 0	388 0 0	320 0 0	127 0 0	.....	37 10 3	.....	27 0 0	511 10 3	—123 3 9	34	...	...	...	2,055	1,157	1,116	4,361	30
Deolia	176 1 11	406 8 0	.....	839 9 2	1,422 3 1	432 0 0	117 7 8	.....	69 5 0	500 0 0	...	1,109 13 2	312 5 11	8	...	.	...	1,038	710	933	3,326	14
Ramsar	2,571 0 3	345 4 0	.....	289 14 3	3,206 2 0	300 0 0	120 11 0	.....	30 4 4	.....	6 2 0	463 1 4	2,743 1 2	8	...	...	...	1,218	507	559	2,352	18
General Fund	360 13 10	.....	.....	50 13 0	420 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Ajmere Dispensaries	4,289 10 0	3,200 2 2	2,443 5 4	3,727 10 11	13,660 13 2	3,487 5 1	1,537 0 5	438 13 6	572 2 5	500 0 0	145 6 0	0,630 13 8	0,985 15 6	167	369	107	19	18,575	7,141	10,107	30,515	273
Beawar	1,101 2 5	1,060 11 2	1,060 12 0	144 8 0	3,460 1 7	930 0 2	430 14 4	163 5 6	254 3 7	.....	57 5 1	1,878 2 11	1,587 14 8	88	182	27	22	10,349	3,810	5,048	20,132	51
Todgarh	—1,090 10 7	388 9 0	.....	100 8 0	—547 0 7	376 6 0	139 12 6	.....	21 5 6	.....	.....	537 11 0	—1,095 4 7	14	47	9	0	2,025	557	653	3,311	4
Total Merwara Dispensaries	91 7 16	1,458 4 2	1,060 12 0	305 0 0	2,018 8 0	1,312 15 3	576 10 10	193 5 6	275 6 1	.....	57 5 1	2,415 13 11	562 10 1	102	229	30	28	12,374	4,373	0,301	23,443	55
Total Ajmere-Merwara Dispensaries	4,381 2 7	4,004 0 4	3,504 1 4	4,032 10 11	10,585 5 2	4,800 4 3	2,113 11 3	632 2 6	847 11 6	500 6 0	202 14 1	9,000 11 7	7,488 9 7	269	598	143	47	30,949	11,514	16,408	59,698	278
Lunatic Asylum	.....	240 4 10	.....	.....	240 4 10	132 0 0	.....	64 15 3	19 5 7	.....	.....	246 4 10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	4,381 2 7	4,010 11 2	3,504 1 4	4,032 10 11	16,831 10 0	4,932 4 3	2,113 11 3	727 1 6	867 1 1	500 0 0	202 14 1	9,343 0 5	7,488 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunatic Asylum at Delhi	.....	91 0 0	.....	.....	91 0 0	.....	.....	91 0 0	.....	.....	.....	91 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccination as per statement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Charges	.....	13,341 0 5*	.....	.....	13,341 0 5	13,243 0 11	.....	.....	69 5 0	.....	.....	13,341 0 5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	4,381 2 7	18,343 1 7	3,504 1 4	4,032 10 11	30,264 0 5	18,175 5 2	2,113 11 3	818 1 9	905 0 7	500 0 0	202 14 1	22,775 0 10	7,488 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* As detailed below :—

	R a. p.
Pay of Civil Surgeon	10,100 2 0
Exchange compensation allowance	912 2 5
Pay of Assistant Surgeon	1,350 0 0
Allowance to Staff Surgeon, Nasirabad	360 0 0
Travelling allowance	454 12 0
Office contingency	98 5 6

AJMERE;
The 23rd July 1894.

D. ff. MULLEN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.

A.—Vaccine Department.

No. 47.—Statement No. I, showing particulars of Vaccination in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts during the year 1893-94.

Number.	District.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total.	Primary Vaccination. Successful.				Revaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
										Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Over 6 years.	Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					M.	F.	TOTAL.															
1	Ajmere and Merwara	542,358	200·08	11	6,462	5,279	11,741	1,067·36	11,696	6,890	4,397	272	11,559	45	25	98·83	55·56	21·36	10,621	19·58		1·80
	TOTAL	542,358	200·08	11	6,462	5,279	11,741	1,067·36	11,696	6,890	4,397	272	11,559	45	25	98·83	55·56	21·36	10,621	19·58	979	1·80

No. 48.—Statement No. II, showing the cost of the Department in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts during the year 1893-94.

Number.	District.	Establishment.						Chaprasses and other servants.	Expenditure.				Paid from					Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendent of the Circle.	Duty Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Vaccinators. 1st class.	Vaccinators. 2nd class.		Pay of Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.	Imperial Fund.	Municipalities.	Local Fund.	Istimaradars.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		Pies.
1	Ajmere and Merwara.	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	1,320 13 5	...	29 11 0	1,350 8 5	685 11 0	240 0 0	176 5 5	248 8 0	1,350 8 5	11,584	22
	TOTAL	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	1,320 13 5	...	29 11 0	1,350 8 5	685 11 0	240 0 0	176 5 5	248 8 0	1,350 8 5	11,584	22

D. ff. MULLEN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Civil Surgeon, and Supdt. of Vaccination, Ajmere.

AJMERE,
The 23rd July 1894.

Education.—General Table I.

No. 49.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Ajmere-Merwara at the end of the official year 1893-94.

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.							Private institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Aided.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2,710·680	Towns . 4 Villages . 741 Total . 745	Males . 288,325 Females . 254,033 Total . 542,358	Institutions: For Males .	1	...	12	43	1	...	57	27	62	146	19·60 Institutions to number of towns and villages.	
			Institutions: For Females .	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	25	29	3·87	
			Total .	1	...	12	47	1	...	61	27	87	175	23·49	
			Scholars: Males .	372	...	1,936	2,996	12	...	5,316	794	2,050	8,160	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 18·86	
			Scholars: Females .	...	...	...	190	...	...	190	5	730	925	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 2·43	
			Total .	372	...	1,936	3,186	12	...	5,506	799	2,780	9,085	11·17	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education.—General Table II.

No. 50.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmere-Merwara for the official year 1893-94.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.§							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.§								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1. INSTITUTIONS — For Males	26,096	...	16,395	16,362	1,117	...	59,970	...	...	5,084	3,566	1,724	...	...	10,374	70,344	
1. INSTITUTIONS — For Females	...	...	...	843	22	...	865	...	...	177	...	5	...	...	182	1,047	
TOTAL	26,096	...	16,395	17,205	1,139	...	60,835	...	...	5,261	3,566	1,729	...	...	10,556	71,391	
2. (a) PERCENTAGES* of Imperial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction	53·97	...	9·48	15·51	2·79	...	81·75	...	...	12·45	4·01	1·79	...	...	18·25	100	
(b) PERCENTAGES* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	12·35	58·66	...	...	71·01	...	...	·50	12·20	16·29	...	...	28·99	100	
(c) PERCENTAGES* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	53·14	39·13	...	...	92·32	...	...	1·60	5·25	·83	...	...	7·68	100	
(d) PERCENTAGES of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	36·55	...	22·96	24·10	1·60	...	85·21	...	...	7·37	5·00	2·42	...	...	14·79	100	
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.										
Departmental Institutions — Cost to Imperial Revenues	61 5 9	...	2 13 5	1 12 10	73 7 9	...	7 10 6										
Departmental Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	1 5 11	2 1 4	...	...	1 12 0										
Departmental Institutions — Total Cost	72 10 3	...	5 0 0	4 6 11	73 7 9	...	10 15 9										
Local Fund Schools‡ — Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Local Fund Schools‡ — Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Local Fund Schools‡ — Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Municipal Schools‡ — Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Municipal Schools‡ — Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	...	6 10 6	...	...	6 10 6										
Municipal Schools‡ — Total Cost	...	...	...	7 2 7	...	...	7 2 7										
Aided Institutions — Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	2 5 9	11 0 1	...	...	3 7 11										
Aided Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	6 6 3	...	...	...	5 8 11										
Aided Institutions — Total Cost	...	...	17 6 9	32 12 7	...	...	19 7 0										
Unaided Institutions — Total Cost	...	...	(Not received.)		...	...	...										
All Institutions — Cost to Imperial Revenues	61 5 9	...	2 9 9	2 0 9	73 7 9	...	6 11 10										
All Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	3 13 1	2 3 6	...	...	2 8 6										
All Institutions — Total Cost	72 10 3	..	11 0 8	5 8 11	73 7 9	...	12 4 5										

* The percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education.—General Table No. III.

No. 51.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Ajmere-Merwara for the official year 1893-94.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under Private Management. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March Learning. English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to Race or Creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Others.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23a	23b	23c	23d	23e	23f	23g	24
University Education. *Arts Colleges.*																													
English	1	372	359·23	317·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	372	372	372	...	...	2	319	40	1	1	...	
Total	1	372	359·23	317·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	272	372	372	...	...	2	319	40	1	1	...	
School Education, General. *Secondary Schools.* For Boys: English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	700	722	520·5	2	438	445·58	350·09	4	1,138	693	226	609	...	89	807	233	7	2	...	
For Boys: Vernacular	8	708	702·75	639·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	708	28	...	708	...	...	691	83	..	31	...	
For Girls: English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls: Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	8	708	702·75	639·26	...	...	...	...	2	700	722	520·5	2	438	445·58	350·09	12	1,036	716	229	1,707	...	89	1,498	310	7	36	...	
Primary Schools. For Boys	41	2,801	2,704·82	2,279·08	1	140	142·41	103·02	1	98	109	79·3	...	...	...	...	43	3,046	313	...	2,947	07	1	2,440	304	...	197	...	
For Girls	4	141	138·25	70·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	141	...	...	141	...	...	146	1	...	...	...	
Total	45	2,942	2,843·07	2,355·63	1	140	142·41	103·02	1	98	109	79·3	...	...	...	...	47	3,180	313	...	3,098	07	1	2,530	305	...	197	...	
School Education, Special. *Schools for Special Instruction.* Training Schools for Masters	1	12	15·50	14·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	12	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1	12	15·50	14·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	12	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	55	4,124	3,980·55	...	1	140	142·41	103·02	3	798	831	599·53	2	438	445·58	350·09	61	5,506	1,403	601	4,807	07	92	4,403	672	8	234	...	49 girls in Boys' schools. — Boys in Girls' schools.
Private Institutions. 1. Advanced, teaching — (a) Arabic or Persian																	24	730	...	730	...	...	...	14	710	...	...		
(b) Sanskrit																	3	69	...	69	...	...	...	09	...	...	...		
(c) Any other Oriental Classic																	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2. Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — For Boys																	53	1,005	2	461	1,461	...	59	1,267	270	10	309		
For Girls																	20	487	3	20	470	...	56	310	86	1	4		
3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys																	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
For Girls																	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys																	9	174	...	11	103	...	11	133	30	...	...		
For Girls																	5	214	51	9	214	...	108	105	1	...	...		44 girls in Boys' schools.
Total																	114	3,579	56	1,300	2,308	...	234	1,018	1,103	11	313		10 boys in Girls' schools.
Grand Total																	175	9,095	1,450	1,901	7,115	07	326	0,321	1,775	19	547		93 Total girls in Boys' schools. 10 Total boys in Girls' schools.

I.—The term *classical language* in column 21 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.
IV.—The sub-divisions of column 23 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.
N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education.—General Table IV.

No. 52—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmere-Merwara for the official year 1893-94.

Objects of Expenditure.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. Imperial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Imperial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Under Private Management. Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Imperial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7
University Education.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Arts Colleges.																																
English	22,042	...	...	4,054	...	...	26,096	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,042	...	...	4,054	...	26,096	
Total.	22,042	...	...	4,054	...	...	26,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,042	...	...	4,054	...	26,096	
School Education, General. *Secondary Schools.*																																
For Boys. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,705	...	4,620	1,241	177	4,835	12,578	(Not received)				1,705	...	4,620	1,241	5,012	12,578	
For Boys. Vernacular	2,167	671	376	663	...	...	3,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,187	871	376	603	...	3,817	
For Girls. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	2,167	671	376	663	...	...	3,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,705	...	4,620	1,241	177	4,835	12,578	...	...	...	...	3,872	671	4,966	1,844	5,012	16,395	
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	4,536	3,159	2,520	1,525	...	28	11,768	...	...	948	72	...	...	1,020	1,200	...	...	1,774	...	666	3,574	...	...	...	...	5,736	3,156	3,468	3,371	628	16,362	
For Girls	600	28	215	...	...	...	843	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	600	28	215	...	...	843	
Total	5,136	3,187	2,735	1,525	...	28	12,611	...	...	948	72	..	...	1,020	1,200	...	..	1,774	...	666	3,574	...	...	...	...	6,336	3,187	3,683	3,371	628	17,205	
School Education, Special. *Schools for Special Instruction.*																																
Training Schools for Masters	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	...	...	...	...	1,117	
Training Schools for Mistresses	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	22	
Total	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,136	...	...	...	...	1,136	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,094	27	150	...	...	5,261	
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	563	...	378	...	...	561	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	...	378	...	561	1,532	
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	1,044	278	...	...	...	..	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	126	211	...	...	...	...	1,044	278	...	...	211	1,533	
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	385	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	116	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	116	...	...	501	
Buildings	731	885	5	...	...	...	1,621	...	...	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	..	...	...	731	885	78	...	35	1,726	
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2,368	1,518	383	...	...	561	4,860	...	...	189	...	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	85	161	246	...	...	...	...	7,452	1,575	722	...	867	10,556	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	32,862	5,166	3,494	6,182	...	589	48,523	...	...	1,137	72	...	...	1,209	2,665	...	4,620	3,015	262	5,596	16,398	...	...	...	...	40,841	5,433	6,101	9,269	6,447	71,361	

I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.
II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return of Government or Local (or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus equalised. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds expenditure, the excess income and the sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.
III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The actual receipts from Imperial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.
IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Imperial Revenues or any other Funds, all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as omit expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong.
V.—The expenditure under 'University,' 'Direction' and 'Inspection' should be shown only in column 6 and its subdivisions, and not in the preceding columns.
VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the head of Scholarships.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education—General Table V.

No. 53.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Ajmere-Merwara at the end of the official year 1893-94.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle Stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading Printed Books. 4			Lower Primary Stage. Not reading Printed Books. 5			Total.			Remarks.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Secondary Schools—																					
For Boys — Departmental — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys — Departmental — Vernacular	8	798	133	...	133	68	...	68	230	...	230	129	...	129	232	...	232	798	...	798	
For Boys — Local Fund — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys — Local Fund — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys — Municipal — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys — Municipal — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys — Aided — English	2	700	21	...	21	84	...	84	199	...	199	433	...	433	53	...	53	700	...	700	
For Boys — Aided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys — Unaided — English	2	438	...	...	...	60	...	60	78	...	78	300	...	300	...	...	...	438	...	438	
For Boys — Unaided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys — Total	12	1,936	154	...	154	212	...	212	423	...	423	862	...	862	285	...	285	1,936	...	1,936	
For Girls — Departmental — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Departmental — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Local Fund — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Local Fund — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Municipal — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Municipal — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Aided — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Aided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Unaided — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Unaided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Secondary Schools	12	1,936	154	...	154	212	...	212	423	...	423	862	...	862	285	...	285	1,936	...	1,936	
Primary Schools—																					
For Boys — Departmental	41	2,861	31	...	31	368	...	368	863	1	864	836	...	836	762	...	762	2,860	1	2,861	
For Boys — Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys — Municipal	1	146	...	...	...	16	...	16	37	...	37	71	...	71	22	...	22	146	...	146	
For Boys — Aided	1	98	...	...	...	4	5	9	13	12	25	33	31	64	...	...	...	50	48	98	
For Boys — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys — Total	43	3,045	31	...	31	388	5	393	853	13	866	940	31	971	784	...	784	2,996	49	3,045	
For Girls — Departmental	4	141	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	26	29	...	29	29	...	87	87	...	141	141	
For Girls — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Total	4	141	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	20	29	...	29	29	...	87	87	...	141	141	
Total Primary Schools	47	3,186	31	...	31	388	10	398	853	33	886	940	60	1,000	784	87	871	2,996	190	3,186	
Grand Total	59	5,122	185	...	185	600	10	610	1,276	33	1,309	1,802	60	1,862	1,069	87	1,156	4,932	190	5,122	

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.
Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education.—General Table VI.

No. 54.—Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in Ajmere-Merwara during the official year 1893-94.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—B. A. Ex.																				
1. First Arts		...	...	...	12	...	...	1	13	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
1. Previous Examination		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of General Education.																				
Matriculation — Boys	1	2	2	5	33	11	...	14	58	18	4	...	2	24	...	1	21	2	...	...
Matriculation — Girls		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination — English		...	...	...	39	13	16	6	74	31	5	14	...	50	...	4	41	4	1	...
Public Service Certificate Examination — Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction.																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. — Upper	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. — Lower		...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examination of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.
N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. F. HARRIS,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education.—General Table VII.

No. 55.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmere-Merwara for the official year 1893-94.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction. In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions maintained by: The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions maintained by: The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University Education.					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Arts Colleges.																																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education. *Secondary Schools.*																																
For Boys, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,020	4,020	4,020	
For Boys, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	...	...	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	370	1,040	
For Girls, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	...	...	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	4,020	4,390	5,067	
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,157	...	...	3,159	1	140	112·44	103·62	...	918	...	72	...	...	1,020	2,520	...	...	3,468	6,627	
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	215	243	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,187	...	...	3,18[illegible]	1	146	112·44	103·62	...	918	...	72	...	...	1,020	2,735	...	...	3,683	6,870	
School Education, Special.																																
Schools for Special Instruction.																																
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	177	
Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	...	...	378	378	
Scholarships held in: Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	
Scholarships held in: Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	110	501	
Scholarships held in: Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	...	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	73	5	...	...	78	963	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,548	...	...	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	189	383	...	...	722	2,297	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,406	...	...	5,433	1	140	142·44	103·62	...	1,137	...	72	...	...	1,209	3,494	...	4,626	9,401	14,834	

1.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV. 2.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 6 *b* and 6 *c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

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